Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

JUNE 6TH 1959 20 CENTS

ARE CANADIAN UNIONS DOMINATED BY AMERICANS?

by Norman DePoe

Reducing Our Highway Deaths

by Major-General F. F. Worthington

The Change of Mood in Washington

by Maxwell Cohen

Canada's Most Successful Export: TV Talent

by Harry Rasky

Nova Scotia: A Model for Race Relations

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June 6, 1959

Saturday Night

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INSIDE STORY

Is the general climate of opinion swinging against organized labor? And is this due in a large measure to a fear of American domination, both in the collection of dues and in control? Restrictive measures have already appeared on the legislative scene in Canada while **James Hoffa** continues his threatening drum-beats across the border. **Norman DePoe** examines a situation of current interest to every employer and employee in Canada, beginning on Page 7.

SN correspondent **Anthony West,** writing from Washington, takes a dim view of the failure of U.S. Democrats, who have a majority in both houses, to come up with any effective legislation. Much of the blame, he feels, is on the archaic seniority system and on the time-honored practice of making "deals" between interest groups. As usual, he lets fly with both fists in "America's 18th-Century Congress" on Page 10.

"Not even **Sherman Adams** carried the kind of authority with which **Dulles** could speak in the President's and the country's name". Now, with the former Secretary's passing from the scene, what will be the changes in Washington? They will, writes **Maxwell Cohen**, perhaps be more in personalities and procedures than in policy. Professor Cohen recently visited the U.S. capital and examines its new mood in his article "From **Dulles** to **Herter**" on Page 12.

In the six years of World War II the Canadian army suffered 55,341 casualties; in 1958 83,506 people were killed or injured in motor accidents on Canadian highways. In war, immediate treatment and prompt evacuation saved thousands of lives; no such remedies are available to the highway victims. Major-General (retired) **F. F. Worthington** thinks that something should be done about it, and soon. Like a good soldier he has a detailed and workable plan; see "An Ambulance System to Cut Traffic Deaths" beginning on Page 16.

"There will never be a Dresden affair or a Little Rock in Nova Scotia". That is the encouraging story from a Province which contains almost two-thirds of Canada's entire Negro population —some 15,000 people. Beginning on Page 19 **Marcus Van Steen** tells of what has been done and what remains to do in "A Model for Race Relations" a case history which can be studied by the whole of Canada.

Letters

First Year Failures

Having just completed my freshman year at the University of Toronto, I was naturally attracted by your article on First Year College Failures (SN May 9); attracted particularly because you were so kind as to ignore the main cause of those failures. Surely it is no secret that many students *just don't do enough work*—particularly in First Year. But I would honestly urge that this is not always due to simple laziness.

After the final year of high school (which is, in most collegiates, entirely and unabashedly geared to the matriculation exams), one feels at college an air of weightlessness. Even a good student, in the feeling that (however "corny" it may sound) nobody cares what he does or doesn't do, loses direction, and too easily abuses the new privilege of cutting lectures. Whatever he may say on this subject, I believe the student who cuts a lecture more often does so, not out of contempt for the lecture or the lecturer (though this is not unknown, nor always undeserved), but because he feels he cannot keep up with the class—and that he does not in any real sense belong to the class, in the first uncertain weeks of learning names and faces.

I do not know if there is an answer—except time—for this problem of anonymity; but it can be quite a blow to the recent collegiate VIP. Some students, merely wishing to be noticed and liked, develop rather extravagant behavior patterns that are not easily reconciled with the proper amount of study. I do not wish to suggest that all freshmen are neurotics, but this element of instability can affect clever students as well as mediocre ones; they, after all, are used to being noticed in their high schools. They may be showing a rather irresponsible attitude to the academics of college, yet they are neither lazy nor, in most cases, unintelligent; in fact this group supplies many of our student directors and editors.

A popular and fairly effective answer seems to be to give the new students as many "ice-cream" courses as possible to catch interest; but far more successful is the appointment of a popular lecturer. Even at the expense, initially, of depth, this is probably good for the majority of beginning students. Also, to repeat a truism, classes should be kept as small as possible, and the maximum of class participation encouraged, to engage the attention of the students.

One would like to think that it should not be necessary thus to "lure" students to work; I fully agree that he *ought* to do so from the promptings of his own common sense. But human nature and youth being what they are . . . .

TORONTO L. ROUSE

Suburbanites

Allow me to say how refreshing it was to read "Suburbanites are People" by Blanche P. Garrett. I, too, have read with increasing nausea the countless essays dealing with the life and loves of suburbanites, and it was a delightful feeling of relief to read a clear-eyed and fresh approach to a much-maligned phenomenon of post-war living.

Many of the critics of life in the suburbs completely ignore the rather interesting point of "neighborliness" so well made in your article. To me at least, the neighborliness of suburban life is a fundamental feature of daily coexistence with others in the community. Surely the careful and thoughtful cultivation of neighbor relations as exercised in the suburbs develops appreciation and respect for privacy, property and personal affairs to a degree not yet attained by older and more experienced urban communities.

Life is our community is something more than the endless battle of compromises and crusades so loudly proclaimed by slack-jawed neo-sociologists whose only purpose in preparing such ill-conceived works is to lay up a store of capital assets so that they may purchase a place in the sun in the suburbs. We are practicing the basic concepts of dignified human behavior in the give and take of life in suburbia and, as your article points out, few of us have need of the psychiatrist's couch.

ISLINGTON KENNETH J. GRAY

O Canada! Boom! Boom!

As Mr. Simpkins pointed out in his letter (April 11) H. H. Watson's suggested change (March 14) in the first line of *O Canada* does not scan. Solely on those grounds I, too, would reject it. Otherwise, in my opinion, the change is not objectionable, and as Mr. Watson says, it fits in nicely as an expression of loyalty from new Canadians.

We must, however, be realistic in these matters and face the truth—unpleasant though it may be. If not one old Canadian in ten can commit the words of our National Anthem to memory, how in the world can we expect new Canadians to do so? At any public gathering when our National Anthem is attempted the discord is most distressing. Apparently the first line is not too formidable, and some get as far as "true patriot love" in the second, but from there on in most of them break into: (a) humming, (b) tee-de-dee's, (c) tum-de-dum's.

I believe I have a rather happy solution for the whole unfortunate problem. I admit it is somewhat of an expedient, and I admit further that the solution is not perfect; but at least it has the merit of simplicity. I suggest that the words of our Anthem be entirely re-written, leaving in "O Canada" wherever it appears in the present text, and substituting the word "boom" for all other words. Thus the first line would read:

"O Canada, boom boom boom boom boom boom,"

and the last line:

"O Canna-da, boom boom boom boom, BOOM, BOOM!"

In this way everything would scan, harmony would displace discord — in fact the public would love it. And as for new Canadians, as soon as they understood that they had only three words to learn they would be singing it all over the place.

BEACONSFIELD, P.Q. M. A. WOLFKILL

Governor and Parliament

I would like to comment on your article on the "Powers of the Governor General" in the April 25 issue.

In the election of October 29, 1925 the Liberals were defeated and Mr. King, along with other members of his Cabinet, lost his seat. Having no seat in Parliament, Mr. King lost his right to advise the Governor General. If Mr. King had accepted the verdict of the people and resigned, leaving the way clear for the Governor General to seek a new Premier from the elected Members of Parliament, there would have been no "Crisis" in 1926.

With the standings, Conservative 118, Liberals 101, Progressives 28, and a few others, the Governor General would have asked Mr. Meighen, as leader of the party with the largest number of members in the House, to form a Government. Mr. Meighen would then have asked the Progressives for support, which, if given, would have enabled him to form a Government. If the Progressives had refused their

support, the Governor General could then have asked Mr. Lapointe, who had the next largest number of members, to form a Government, which he could have done with their support. Later, if Mr. Lapointe had wished to resign as Prime Minister in favor of Mr. King, who had obtained a seat in Prince Albert, he could have done so.

What actually happened in the Parliament of 1926 was that Mr. Lapointe acted as Government Leader, and there was no Prime Minister, unless it is held that a Prime Minister once appointed can only dismiss himself, and that neither the Governor General, the House of Commons, nor the people of Canada in an open election, have the power to deprive him of his office.

After obtaining a seat at Prince Albert Mr. King formed a Government with the help of the Progressives. Later, losing their support, he asked the Governor General for a dissolution of Parliament, which was refused as there was a possible alternative Government by agreement between Conservatives and Progressives. One was formed under Mr. Meighen, which was eventually defeated by one vote in a non-confidence motion. Mr. King's contention that the Conservative Government was illegal was absurd, the Conservatives with 116 members had a greater right to be asked to form a Government than the Liberals with 101.

Mr. King's request for a dissolution was a denial of the right of the elected members of Parliament to decide whether or not they wished to form another Government, and the assertion that a Prime Minister has the right to dissolve Parliament without consulting the members. The Governor General was quite right in refusing to dissolve the 1926 Parliament at Mr. King's request when an alternative government was possible. The contention that a Governor General must grant a dissolution of Parliament whenever a Prime Minister asks for it strikes at the roots of Parliamentary democracy.

BLUMENHOF, SASK. T. E. HANNAH

Income Tax

This insatiable government greed, this Income Tax: It violates every principle of human behavior, it violates justice and its own laws and common sense, if such a thing any longer exists!

It is an inquisition and an imposition. The only difference between sacrificing the body to save the soul (R.C.) is that it destroys the soul to save the body and that at a time when we need our money most i.e. the end of the year.

Dr. Johnson's definition—given by A. S. Gillman (SN April 25)—should be printed on all government Income Tax forms. Here we are told in simple words, that we are our brother's keeper; by the grace of the assessor, of course.

The government is ignoring the fact that the whole is made up of the parts and that any adverse interference with the parts affects the whole.

From the protozoon to Mr. Fleming suggests that some progress has been made, but not much economically.

VERNON, B.C. HUBERT JONES

A Modern Army

The article on present military necessities in your May 9 issue was excellent, accurate and pertinent. Further, I wish to suggest that Canada is the only country able to develop a non-nuclear Army, since the Americans must, and the British wish to, spend most of their military budget on nuclear equipment.

You say: "Conventional armaments need not be obsolete armaments". True, but they *are* obsolete because no money is available for their development. If we were to spend most of our military budget developing a *modern* Army, it would be the most powerful in the world, and a match for many times its number of Russians—or Americans.

Incidentally, we would make a lot of money selling the equipment to our Allies.

OTTAWA HAROLD T. KAY

Whole Parent

Detractors of our educational system have never been lacking and it is always possible to go back over the records and dig up isolated statements proving that there is nothing to be said for "The Bad Old Days of Education" (S.N., May 9th).

As the parent of three school age children I have been forced to other conclusions. The whole child (minus an elementary knowledge of reading and arithmetic) may go to school, but it is the whole parent, a graduate of the Bad Old Days, who has to sit down with him after dinner and teach him his homework.

VANCOUVER JEAN SLATER

The Basic Bard

Reader L. V. Scott of Vancouver (SN April 25) in deploring the prevalence of "promiscuity, seduction, rape, adultery, homosexuality and kindred horrors" in contemporary literature seems to have made a grave error of judgment in calling on Shakespeare for approval of his opinion.

Did the "great moralist"—himself a homosexual—write much that did not have as its basic element one or more of the "kindred horrors" so deplored by Mr. Scott?

BEAMSVILLE JAMES EGAN

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Comment of the Day

House and Home

ONE OUT OF EVERY four paid workers in Canada is a woman. Further, according to a recent publication of the Federal Department of Labor called *Women at Work in Canada,* last September, for the first time since the department began keeping such statistics, the number of married women gainfully employed outnumbered the spinsters.

The emancipation of women over the past fifty years has conditioned us to their invasion of factories and offices. But this mass emigration of homemakers forced through sheer economic pressure into earning extra money for the family is disturbing. For there is no doubt that many married women, particularly those with a family, would prefer to be at home. But in an increasing number of cases a single salary is no longer sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter a family, at least not at the level to which most wives aspire.

Such extra employment and increased consumption makes a rosy picture of a burgeoning Canada, but the result may be serious social disturbance as well as economic. Indeed there are studies now being started in Canada to assess just what this disruption of family life may mean. The answer will not be easy to find and the remedy will not be easy to apply. Money may make a house but, as Polly Adler knew, it doesn't make a home. And it is homes, and their influence, which we need badly.

Talents Must Be Used

MODERN BUSINESS practice has found extensive use for psychological tests. There are dangers in their use, however, since very often the businessmen who use them do so with less discrimination than the professional psychologist who invented them.

Rumbles of discontent about such use are being heard on many sides, not least from amongst the testers themselves. That is why the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, recently held a conference attended by prominent journalists. From the account of that conference, one thing emerges clearly: the testers can measure with some success aptitude and achievement; they have yet to succeed in the measurement of motive. Summing up the conference, William W. Turnbull, the executive vice-president of the ETS, said that the whole question of motive testing is "where we go from here".

To underline his concern comes a recent report from Columbia university, directed by Dr. Eli Ginzberg. Dr. Ginzberg was commissioned by President Eisenhower when he was president of Columbia University to study why so many American youths failed mentally or emotionally to become soldiers during World War II. The report, after nine years of research, shows that the personality testing done during the war completely overlooked motive which, says Dr. Ginzberg, is often the real key to performance.

Stripped of all its psychological terms, this means that if a man is determined to get on, he will, and if not, he will merely let whatever talents he has lie idle. We seem to have spent a great deal of time and money in finding out the talents, without ever trying to assess how or why they should be put to use.

Rebellion Peters Out

REPRESENTATIVES OF REBEL governments attacking our allies don't often get a hearing in this country, but under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs one such did the other day. He was Abdel Kader Chanderli, the representative at the United Nations of the Algerian Front of National Liberation, the revolutionary movement that has been causing France such grief for the past five years.

Mr. Chanderli, who was educated at Sorbonne and who served in the second world war as a captain in the French army, has strong views on what is wrong in Algeria, and his job is to expound those views as often as possible to whoever will listen.

Briefly, his view is that France wrongly annexed Algeria merely by right of conquest in 1830, although he was quick to point out that it was 1863 before the French finally secured absolute control. Since then, Mr. Chanderli maintains, France has behaved abominably towards the Algerians in not giving them any political say whatever. The revolution now in progress, therefore, is merely an assertion of basic human rights.

Being a soldier, when Mr. Chanderli talked of the actual fighting he was vivid and convincing. He explained how the rebels organize and train recruits, how they loot French ammunition and supply convoys, and how they smuggle in arms from other Arab countries. When it comes to a political solution, Mr. Chanderli is much more vague. He can merely say, again and again, that France must concede absolute independence.

Our inference was that Mr. Chanderli's impassioned plea is necessary because he sees the end of the revolution in sight—an end brought about by the French and not by the rebels. A short time ago, France was on the verge of bankruptcy in large part as the result of the enormous cost of the Algerian war (estimated by Mr. Chanderli to have been three million dollars a day). Today, with a reformed currency, a rapid rise in export sales and a considerably more stable outlook, France is paying her way in the world and still prosecuting the Algerian war vigorously. Mr. Chanderli admits, in fact, that the rebels are now losing ten soldiers to every French soldier they put out of action. No army can fight a war "indefinitely" at these odds, even though Mr. Chanderli claims that the Liberal Front will do this.

It may well be, if we read between the lines of what Mr. Chanderli had to say, that we are seeing the Algerian revolution in its last desperate phase. Economically and militarily the rebels are beaten. Their only weapon left is public opinion, hence Mr. Chanderli's presence at the United Nations, around the United States and here in Canada. But just what results he can achieve seems questionable unless the rebels agree to compromise, a thing at which neither they nor Mr. Chanderli appear to be very proficient.

Needed American Influence

THE HONORARY DEGREE season is with us and Dr. Claude Bissell, the new president of the University of Toronto, has been collecting his share. At Wayne University in Detroit he gave as good he got though, for it was one of the most thoughtful addresses on the question of American-Canadian relations which has been made in some time. Its theme was simply that "in some areas we suffer not from too much, but from too little American influence."

The first American quality which Dr. Bissell would like to see in greater evidence in Canada is the high recognition for intellectual excellence. Despite all the criticism about educational mediocrity and the wishy-washy egalitarianism of America's school system, he pointed out

that "amid the general debasement of the word, there yet emerge the novels of a Faulkner, the plays of an O'Neill, the criticisms of an Edmund Wilson, and the poetry of a Robert Frost. Amid the babble of the market-place, we can yet hear the wise and enduring words of a Cardozo or a Learned Hand. Amid the dreariness of a man-made environment, there rises the fresh creation of a Frank Lloyd Wright".

The second quality is the consciousness amongst many Americans of the difference between external materialistic show and the wealth of the human spirit underneath. This quality Dr. Bissell said was "what all great American writers have . . . the ability to see the spiritual reality beneath the vast, colorful circus of American life, to discern the splendid isolation of the human spirit."

This brought him to the third quality: "a capacity for self-criticism and ultimately for humility." After listing the many pseudo-sociological studies now being made, Dr. Bissell concluded that, far from there being any suggestion of "flabby degeneration" in the United States, there was in fact an almost too sharp critical self-assessment. In summing up, he said "it may very well be that the surgeon has done his job, and that the physician should now be summoned to give an assessment free of sentimentalism and free, too, of a guilt-ridden identification with the weakness of the patient".

This is a penetrating analysis of what lies beneath "the vast, colorful circus of American life". It is good, too, for it to be said with such authority, for Canadians are all too quick to damn Americans for their bad qualities, overlook their good qualities and conveniently forget to look at their own image at all.

Comedy of Oil Errors

THE NIGHT THAT Mr. Gordon Churchill brought down the National Energy Board Act in the House of Commons proved to be a comedy of errors. The Bill itself had two substantial errors (by government lawyers, not by the printers) in its phraseology, which had to be laboriously corrected with pen and ink before copies could be released. Mr. Churchill in speaking of the Bill said that "we have come to the conclusion that the returns of both oil pipelines and gas pipelines should be regulated". Reporters rushed to get the news on the early evening broadcasts that the government had decided to control oil profits.

After supper, when the House re-convened, Mr. Churchill said this was the wrong interpretation and that the word 'returns' was used only for "the tolls charged for the transmission or transportation of oil and gas".

By this time many MP's were somewhat confused. This was understandable since not sufficient copies of the Bill had been printed and at one point it looked as though the House was going to debate a Bill which had been five months in the drafting by experts but of which the House members had not seen copies.

It is to be hoped that this comedy of errors is not perpetuated when the National Energy Board is set up, for the National Energy Board has the most important task of deciding how private enterprise and the public interest can best be served by the exploitation of this country's enormous natural resources of energy.

The Skin Game

IN AUSTRALIA the other day a man was arraigned before a magistrate on a charge of obscenity. His offence: stripping back his sleeve to show the tattoo of a nude woman on his arm. Canada, despite what many think to the contrary, does not have a corner on the activities of Mrs. Grundy.

The Commonwealth Idea

MAJOR GENERAL Sir Walter Cawthorn, Australia's new High Commissioner to Canada, is a living example of what a unique institution the Commonwealth is. Australian born, Sir Walter has held responsible positions under five different Commonwealth governments: Australia, the United Kingdom, the old Indian Empire, the new independent India, and Pakistan.

He began life by serving in the Australian army during the first world war. After the armistice he transferred to the Indian army. In the 1930's he was posted from the Indian army to the War Office, where he was on the direct British payroll. On the eve of the second world war, he created the Military Intelligence Directorate for General Wavell's Middle East Command (a British assignment) and then carried out a similar assignment in India to counter the obviously impending Japanese attack on south-east Asia.

He was a member of old India's delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, but this did not injure his reputation with nationalistic Indians, for after independence was granted he stayed on in New Delhi for some time before accepting the appointment of Deputy Chief of Staff in Pakistan.

He retired from the Pakistan army and returned to Australia, but was soon back in Karachi as Australia's High Commissioner, a position he held for four and a half years. Now he has the same position in Ottawa.

"I have tried to be an honest broker all my life" he told SATURDAY NIGHT "and I can honestly say that although I have worked for many different countries, I have never felt any conflict of loyalties in my own mind. That surely proves that the Commonwealth association has a real meaning to it".

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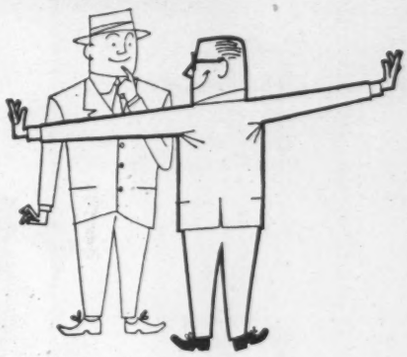

"You should 've seen the one that got away"

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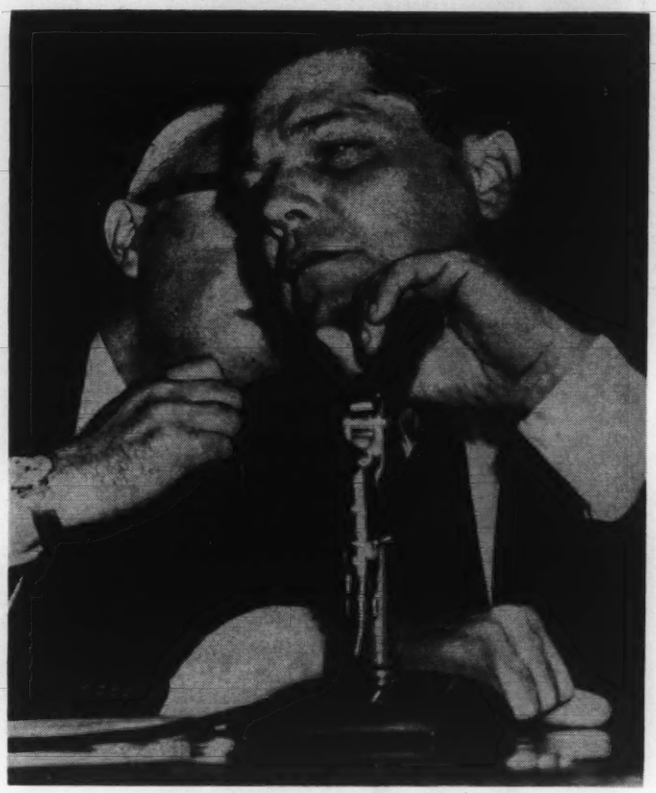


Are Canadian Unions Dominated by Americans?

by Norman DePoe

Teamster Hoffa appears at Senate rackets committee which he contemptuously nicknames "Playhouse 90" and ignores.

WITH 1958 AND VICTORY over "hold the line" just behind it, organized labor—particularly big international labor — faces a new kind of struggle in 1959.

The recent curbs on union activity imposed by the Newfoundland and British Columbia legislatures are backed up by a measurable swing both in the climate of public opinion and in the tone and temper of many public statements.

Opinion — as evinced by the kind of random sampling available to a travelling reporter—is less favorable to unions than it has been for at least a decade. Entirely apart from the criticisms that businessmen have been making for years, one now encounters forthright statements from both white and blue-collar workers to the effect that "the unions have gone too far."

Particularly in the Maritimes and parts of the Prairies, comment of this kind is volunteered freely. And while most of it comes from men and women in non-union jobs, some of it stems from hitherto silent rank-and-file members of the unions themselves.

"The unions did a lot of good in the beginning," one middle-aged member said last month. "But now all they want is domination. They're trying to take over management."

Such individual expressions of feeling are coupled with new moves aimed at rewriting our present labor legislation. Oscar R. Olson, president of the B.C. division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, praises what he called the "courageous action" of the provincial legislature in limiting picketing and making unions legal entities able to prosecute or be prosecuted. He urged Premier Bennett to consider other moves that would "create an atmosphere which will attract industrial investors." And in Toronto, Frank Burnett, industrial relations manager for Canadian Industries Ltd., has predicted that management might seek to abolish the dues checkoff if unions contribute to a new political party.

Labor leaders have recognized the swing in opinion —but they question how wide it really is. President Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress admits that there has been a noticeable increase both in the sharpness and volume of criticism. He ascribes this to a "Madison Avenue type PR campaign," which he says has seized on such elements as the United States Senate investigation of James R. Hoffa and recent price increases to build a "distorted" picture.

Both the CLC and its member unions will continue to answer individual charges which they feel are specifically harmful. But they plan no general campaign to alter public opinion in their favor. Besides expressing considerable doubt as to how many people are actually behind the criticism, Mr. Jodoin says: "We're like the politician who has given good government and wants to continue in office. We stand on our record."

The fact is that, despite the critics, the membership of both purely Canadian and internationally-affiliated unions continues to increase. Even the embattled Teamsters' Brotherhood, according to the records of the Ontario Labor Relations Board, picked up more than

1000 members last year in that province. This, of course, was exactly the period when public excoriation of International President James Hoffa was at its height.

A still bigger increase was registered by District 50 of the United Mine Workers—a sort of labor counterpart of the modern tendency of big business to diversify. District 50 includes no mine workers. Instead, it organizes construction workers, bakeries, shoe factories, or any other group of unorganized employees. Just as a skilled management team may buy up or start new industries, District 50 is in the business of supplying skilled negotiators, legal advice, and so on.

It has, in fact, been so successful that western Canada—once part of its jurisdiction—has been split off to form a new district of UMW.

While the unions continue to expand, their critics are concentrating on several main aspects of labor activity or organization. Many of the animadversions levelled at the unions have been dismissed long ago as pure mythology by labor leaders. Mythology or no, they appear to persist—and the strongest group at the moment are accusations that international unionism means American control. The adjective "undesirable" is usually implied.

Perhaps the commonest of the charges is that international labor executives may force Canadian workers to adopt policies or make wage demands unsuitable in Canada generally, or against the Canadian member's own best interest.

The just-concluded dispute between the major railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is a case in point. Here, both sides professed to see outside influence in a struggle which would clearly affect similar negotiations in the United States at a later date.

There were unofficial, but darkly suspicious, suggestions from pro-labor groups that the big railroads in the U.S. had somehow persuaded Canada's railways — one of them publicly-owned—to fight a sort of advance skirmish on their behalf. On the other side, pro-management speakers and writers continually read some sinister import into the visits of the international president of the firemen to Canada for conferences with W. E. Gamble, the Canadian head of the brotherhood.

Railway officials simply point out one fact: the Canadian contracts covering the use of firemen on freight and yard diesels expired before the American ones; from their point of view it was merely sound management to negotiate for the elimination of jobs they felt had become superfluous. And the union feels that criticism would be far more justified if an international president had *not* come to Canada to look into a situation threatening the jobs of many of the rank and file. The anti-management charges, which were never elevated to the level of public statements, are now dying; but one still occasionally hears aggrieved comment on the international conferences among the firemen.

President Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress admits criticism but plans no campaign to alter climate.

A still more self-contradictory situation has arisen within a single union: the much-publicized teamsters. Members of Local 514 in Alberta actually supported their employers in a decertification action. Their reason: the local, under a Hoffa-appointed trustee at the time of the hearing, had refused to accept a contract which the rank and file found acceptable, and was holding out for too much.

Almost simultaneously, there was another rank-and-file rebellion in Ontario's big Local 938. The reason: the executive, headed by a Hoffa-endorsed president, had settled with the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario for what the rebels said was too little!

Labor's principal answer to charges of American domination — aside from pointing to the constitution of their unions, which stipulate considerable local control in most cases — is to suggest that they are merely fighting fire with fire. Many of their negotiations are with United States companies. Arthur Williams, regional director of District 50 of the UMW, says he has initialled scores of contracts on which the other signature was that of an industrial relations expert from the other side of the border.

"Why," he asks, "shouldn't we belong to an outfit just as big, which can supply us with negotiators as skilled and broad in views as the men on the company side of the table?"

Nowadays, in fact, this works both ways. During 1958, at least a dozen skilled Canadian negotiators found themselves dealing with disputes in the United States, much as an executive of a Canadian subsidiary may be promoted to head office.

Another firmly-rooted suspicion is that Canadian dues are drained off into a U.S. treasury for the benefit of the American section of the union. In the case of the Teamsters, Canadian director I. M. (Casey) Dodds denies this categorically. Per capita tax to the international, he says, goes out monthly in the form of a cheque drawn on the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It is endorsed in Washington, and mailed right back to the same bank in Toronto, for Canadian use.

The U.A.W., which increased its dues by $1.00 per month on March 1st, also defends the over-the-border payments. In this case, the extra money goes to Detroit to build up the international strike fund to a total of $25,000,000. Approximately 54,000 Canadians will have contributed almost $450,000 by the time the goal is reached.

Past history, the union says, shows an ultimate balance which is, if anything, in favor of Canadian members. In 1955, for instance, Canadian members paid $1,200,000 into the strike fund, while the international paid out $2,610,000 in Canada in support of a lengthy strike. This of course leads to an opposite charge: that international unions may use their financial power to support strikes in Canada for objectives the union could not reach if it depended on Canadian funds only.

This round-robin of criticism is almost exactly paralleled by a similar set of mutually-contradictory charges against international business: First, that profits are drained off from Canada into the pockets of U.S. shareholders. To which the company reply is that these are only a small fraction of sometimes massive investment; that profits are often put back into further expansion in Canada, and that in any case, the company creates far more wealth in this country than it takes out. And to which the anti-business opposite charge is raised that big American firms can use their financial power to compete unfairly with Canadian enterprise.

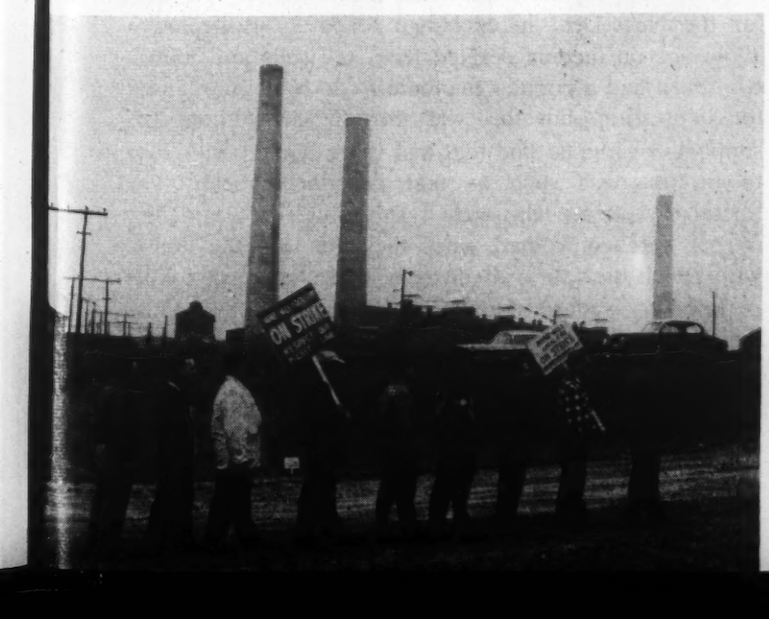
Stripped of the words "Business" and "labor," these grievances become, in many views, almost indistinguishable facets of another, and more general, phenomenon: rising Canadian nationalism and its uglier corollary, anti-Americanism.

B.C.'s Bennett has been praised for "courageous action" against unions.

The arguments outlined above are all old ones; they have taken on new life in the wake of U.S. Senate investigations. If one looks at the Canadian record, the current public apprehension over Mr. Hoffa can be supported, the critics say, by the record of violence in several recent strikes. On the financial side, however, only one specific case has been a matter of public record. This concerned a 1957 "deal" whereby an Ontario contractor paid union dues on behalf of a group of truckers who had not, according to sworn testimony, actually applied for union membership. The business agent involved was later repudiated by the Canadian Teamster executive. But Mr. Justice W. D. Roach of the Ontario Supreme Court, who conducted the investigation, felt constrained to point out that the "dues", which the union admitted were improperly collected, were never returned.

Apart from this, when the rebellious members of Local 938 filed formal charges against president Ken MacDougall, they found themselves able to name only the most minor sums of money allegedly involved. These charges are still under investigation.

While the arguments—even in some of their newer aspects—are familiar ones, it is evident that the balance of opinion about them has swung, and may still be swinging. Both labor leaders and observers of the labor-management scene look for further attempts to curb what business has long regarded as excessive union power. The main targets appear to be featherbedding, picketing, secondary boycotts, and perhaps "pattern" bargaining for master contracts. Labor leaders are girding themselves to deal with any specific attempts to pass legislation which they regard as unduly restrictive or undemocratic. There may be a test in B.C. of the new clause prohibiting "unfair" lists. But on the whole, the attitude is that of CLC President Jodoin: to stand on the record, and to go on signing up new members. For so long as the ranks of unions swell, a vague public opinion will not deter their leaders. What counts, as Hoffa and his like know, is money in the bank and action in the locals. But the fight, if there is a fight, will involve the public in a big way.



Main targets of drive against union power include such things as picketing, featherbedding, secondary boycotts.

Washington Letter:

by Anthony West

Senator James Eastland, a white supremacy man, holds up Federal judicial appointments to make enforcement of civil rights difficult.

America's 18th-Century Congress

IT IS A MEASURE of the divisions in the Democratic party, its intellectual seediness, and its moral bankruptcy, that the sequel to its resounding victory at the last elections, in which it acquired almost unequalled legislative mandates for constructive action along liberal lines, should be an antediluvian union-busting bill and a hand fought, almost entirely negative, campaign to tease President Eisenhower by holding up his appointments. Such are the joys of the seniority system in the house and of the party organisation which permits such men as the egregious Lyndon Johnson to snaffle the leadership by behind the scenes intrigue.

Johnson is what is known in the antiquated American scheme of things (the United States now has the oldest system of government in use in the entire world) as a brilliant parliamentarian. He would have been thoroughly at home at Westminster at any time between the reign of the great Queen Anne and the early 19th century reforms which did away with such things as rotten boroughs and the power of the oligarchy composed of the great landowners. Johnson's forte is in making deals, that is in marshalling blocks of votes for legislation desired by one interest by organising groups of other representatives who will be rewarded with a vote in their turn.

This was just how things were done at Westminster before the Reform bills had their effect, and it is just how the founding fathers intended things to be done. They were afraid of the mob, as the bulk of the population was then called, and they were at pains to create an apparatus which would protect politicians so far as possible from the pressure of waves of popular enthusiasm.

The last few months have provided an ideal example of the working of the machinery. The wave of enthusiasm which elected the present Democratic congress swept into the machine with a thunderous roar, and after sloshing around in its inner recesses for a month or so, passed away into history with a sigh. The old game goes on as before.

The interest Johnson represents is that of the uniquely privileged class which came into being when the late Senator Tom Connally offered Franklin Delano Roosevelt the support of Texas and the southwestern bloc for the New Deal in exchange for a 27% depletion allowance on income derived from oil wells and mines. Roosevelt had a popular mandate to do something about the depression, but this was meaningless without the support of congress and that had to be bought with sops to the interests such as that described above. The liberal Democrats who were responsible for the victory of '58 were confronted, once they got into the house, with an elastic fabric of deals between interests solidly opposed to welfare state legislation and all the things which the progressive Democrats stand for.

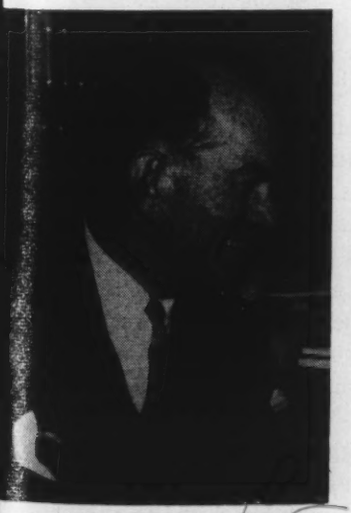
In their jubilation over the extent of their victory in the farm states and the central industrial complex they ignored the reality of the situation and proceeded to

press the Civil Rights issue on the hopeless ground that they represented popular feeling on the subject. Lyndon Johnson proceeded to give them a lesson in the form of a shellacking which had the double effect of demoralising the Northern Democrats in the house and their supporters outside it by giving a public demonstration of the fact that the Democratic party had no principles whatever. Any politician of Johnson's stamp will explain why principles must be fatal to a party: circumstances are changing all the time for one thing, and for another they tie the hands of the leadership when it comes to making deals.

It was noticeable that while Johnson was splitting and demoralising his party he was also spouting an inordinate amount of stuff about outer space and the importance of getting Americans into it. This was dismissed as so much hot air designed to lull and soothe the public as the tootlings of snake charmers are designed to pacify and tranquilise their cobras. But it now appears that on talking up outer space Johnson was both acting as the *accoucheur* of a new interest group and was also moving in on California. It was assumed that the liberal Democrats were going to take over California by way of the unions in its rapidly expanding new industries, but it now appears that by offering the moon and the planets, if not the stars, to the manufacturers of space-hardware Johnson has beaten them to it.

The rocket, which was originally to be so much cheaper a tool than the heavy bomber and the heavy battleship, has now got to the twenty-one million dollars a shot level when it comes to launching the simplest of lightweight satellites. The initial program for getting a man into space calls for an expenditure of seven hundred million dollars. This is certain to be tripled in practice, and beyond it lie billion dollar planetary trips and even more costly space-platform projects. In the course of a decade the Californian tax leeches in the space game are going to make the farmers look like crude amateurs at gouging the public purse.

The point at issue, however, is that the spending carnival proposed by Lyndon Johnson is much more attractive to Californian industrialists (and just as attractive to their hired help) than the rather timid program of social justice proposed by the liberal Democrats trying to get a foothold in California. In the face of the threat presented by the liberal gains in the central states Lyndon Johnson has extended his coalition of southern and mountain-state conservative Democrats westward. The probable consequences of this are twofold. With California's votes to balance New York's, the conservative Democrats may well succeed in saddling the party with an unelectable candidate when the party convention chooses its presidential nominee for 1960, and the 1960-64 picture may once again be of a Republican administration carrying through a compromise program with the support of Republican and conservative Democratic coalition of interests against a liberal Democratic opposition. In this situation every administration measure of importance becomes the subject of a new deal with the house leaders, and the maximum chances of ineffective legislation, uncertainty in policy and delay arise.



Senator Fullbright. Seniority always comes before ability.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson operates through deals.

It is slowly becoming apparent, even to Americans, that one of the elements in the world crisis making for tension and difficulty is the archaic form of the United States system of government which gives the executive branch responsibility without power and the legislative branch power without responsibility. The relationship between an administration and a house with a majority of its own party are never very easy as the separation of powers makes party discipline hard to enforce, but when the administration has the support of a minority the relationship is one of grotesque difficulty. The general situation favors an irresponsible habit of thought which passes belief. At the present time the troglodyte Senator Eastland, a white supremacy man who has a controlling voice in the Senate Judiciary committee, is holding up the appointment of several Federal judges in the hope that the congestion in the courts will force the Attorney General to make a deal with him, with less vigorous FBI support of civil rights laws as the *quid pro quo* for action in confirming the appointments. The congestion in the courts results in the denial of justice to litigants, sometimes in cases of hardship, for long periods, even for years. But why should a Senator sacrifice his lever to a deal for any such consideration as that?

Objections that this sort of thing is in direct opposition to the public interest produces a crushing rejoinder: "Young man, you don't seem to appreciate how we do things down here." Any mild pleasure one might get out of being called "young man" at the age of forty-five is rapidly wiped out by the recognition that the speaker, who owes his position to the ineluctable working of the seniority rule, really thinks in such terms. For him a man of forty-five still is a young man. Only the other day when Senator Fulbright was examining the future United States Ambassador to Israel on the question of his fitness for the post, he said that among other things he required proof that "a man of your age had the necessary maturity of outlook for the post".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

The Changing Mood in Washington: From Dulles to Herter

by Maxwell Cohen

WASHINGTON IS FICKLE with her great. The captains and the kings move in and out of her entourage and when they leave most become only footnotes for the historian.

Not so John Foster Dulles. His impact has grown unexpectedly powerful, partly through a late recognition of some very large capacities and partly through the natural sympathy for his mortal illness and the grace with which he passed from the scene. And it is ironic that he should be gone when the climax of all the diplomatic manoeuvring about Germany's future is obviously near.

What Dulles stood for from 1952 on often seemed to be an inflexible determination to resist or contain Sino-Soviet expansion wherever it tried to move beyond the established post-war or "truce" frontiers. That policy was not made by Dulles himself—he inherited most of it—but he gave its application his own special stamp of character, drive, independence, stubbornness and the playing of undiplomatic games with dangerous words. He continued, in short, the policies of Truman and Acheson and brought them to a "higher" level of development in the furthering of the Baghdad Pact, in the establishment of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and in the more than two score of bilateral and multilateral treaties which, by the end of his term, enveloped most of the non-Communist world and the United States in a great net of mutual security.

That he should have taken risks with the language of diplomacy is even more interesting than that he should have seemed often to take risks with policy. "Massive retaliation", "to the brink of war", "agonizing reappraisal", all these became associated with his very name, to which must be added the word "inflexible"—not his this time—as the adjective loosely and lavishly used to describe his temperament and his program.

He was a strong man, a confidante of the President's, as perhaps no member of the Cabinet has been—not even George Humphrey who, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, represented the unwilling conservative drawn into the post-Keynesian welfare state and protesting in the name of older cliches that America was being lost to unbalanced budgets. When Humphrey had gone, Dulles remained the largest figure in the President's official family.

Not even Sherman Adams carried the kind of authority with which Dulles could speak in the President's and the country's name at those delicate moments when the voice of the United States would count for a major or decisive check on events. Repeatedly the President praised him as "the greatest" of Secretaries of State and while only the historian can deal with the validity of this enconium there can be little doubt that the President believed it, relied upon him and gave him more scope than presidents often do in the management of American foreign policy by their secretaries.

With his death the mood in Washington has begun to change, less perhaps on matters of policy than on procedures and personalities. Dulles was a one-man department, carrying the files in his hat and negotiating with the lawyer's instinctive self-assurance and incapacity for delegation when there are delicate things to do. It is now widely understood how little opportunity there was for even the most senior officials to carry out personally the execution of really important policies—all of which meant that these men were often relegated to planning and advisory roles. But planning is only possible if you can catch the ear of the man who will implement the plan and Dulles's was so ambulatory a mission that his half-a-million miles or more of travel while in office must have rendered the life of his immediate subordinates full of a kind of organized frustration as the unread memoranda piled up on a desk that too rarely had its occupant behind it.

Yet, in my opinion, Dulles knew what he was doing and I have two reasonably helpful tests for this belief—however much one may disagree with his methods, some of his policies and be saddened by certain of their

results. The first test is a rather superficial one. No one can have read the verbatim reports of his press conferences in the *New York Times* without being greatly impressed with his massive, finger-tip knowledge of the issues, with his capacity for vigorous but careful explanation, and his general ability to field some very powerful throws by a press that often was unsympathetic although never unimpressed by his grasp and technical prowess.

The second test is the brute one and concerns his major policies and methods. It cannot be said that there was a general Dulles philosophy of international politics other than the crude formulations shared by many in the United States: that the Communist world had to be restrained if it overleaped its frontiers by means other than local party subversion; that NATO was the principal instrument for the maintenance of Western alliance but not necessarily the exclusive means for the assertion of American power; that the uncommitted Afro-Asians deserved sympathy but not necessarily an over-eager American generosity; that Communist China was perhaps a deadlier ultimate foe than the Soviet Union itself and only time and the implements of war delayed China's rush toward supremacy in the Asian world; that Latin America, though important, was not fundamental; that Canada was friendly, reliable but peripheral to the great decisions; and, finally, in his latter days, that Adenauer and West Germany must be fully supported, de Gaulle somehow understood and Britain given a kind of opportunity to explore new avenues of settlement with the Soviets but in the end to be kept firmly from going too far in that adventure—although some concessions, as yet unacceptable to Adenauer, might have to be made.

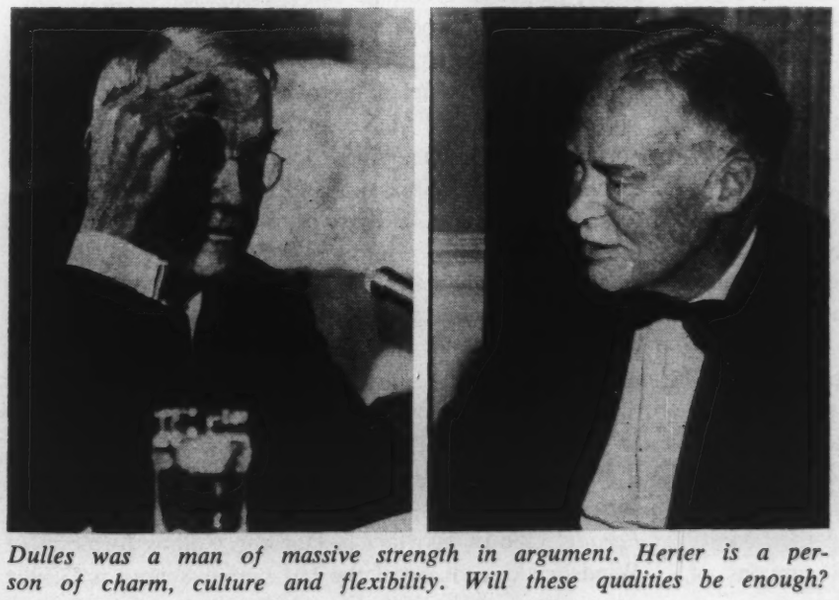
By the test of these policies he was a realist and even his graceless handling of Nasser on the Asswam Dam and his cold response to Britain and France in their moment of error at Suez, do not detract from the fact that on the level of power much of his diplomacy made sense. He could also learn from experience; for it is

John Foster Dulles was the largest figure in the President's entourage and was as much confidante as Cabinet minister.

sometimes forgotten that he once supported the "America First" group with its isolationist-neutralist program despite the threat of Hitler. But having turned his back on that illusion he helped the Republican party to learn to accept America's position of responsibility in the world.

His moments of weakness were on the domestic not the international front. He failed to stand fully by his staff when McCarthy contaminated American public life, with the State Department his particularly favored object of venom. Dulles' attitude so discouraged some of the ablest minds in the Department that they left in sorrow and anger. Yet he may have been a powerful counterpoise to the generals. He carried more weight on many matters than the Joint Chiefs whenever their decisions touched foreign policy, and at the lower echelons, where the drums of preventive war and its variants were sometimes beaten — his was still by comparison the speech of sanity. A weaker man might have been won over by an anxious military that must have seen the missile gap ahead and thought a showdown now would be better than one too late.

With Christian Herter, so different a man, the climate of operations, if not of policy, must change markedly. Already it is common talk that the President is taking a much more direct control over foreign affairs at the level of details than ever had been the case since 1952. Moreover, the bright "young" or "old" men of the Department will have parts to play denied to them for so very long —although Robert Murphy and the recently retired Walter Robertson (Far Eastern Affairs) had been employed for very serious missions in the Middle East



Dulles was a man of massive strength in argument. Herter is a person of charm, culture and flexibility. Will these qualities be enough?

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

Canada's Most Successful Export: TV Talent

by Harry Rasky

Giselle McKenzie, who was once fired from the CBC along with her violin now ranks high in the U.S.

NO MATTER IN WHICH country you turned on your TV set last week, chances are there was a Canadian in front of or behind the camera.

Not since the heyday of prohibition when some of our distinguished brewers, in less distinguished times, were making a Canadian product well known across the border has the Canadian club been more widely appreciated and tested. Canadian actors, singers, dancers, producers and directors are lighting up the grey screen in the living room box on at least three continents. And this is both our national blessing and shame.

Had the growth of Canadian television gone a different and more distinguished way, it's possible the early pioneers might still be home saving their talent for a strictly Canadian audience. However, it's also possible that even given a completely free hand, the Canadians would have taken off for international explorations because, like the conquerors of any Everest, they felt they had to do it just because "it's there."

Some have managed to stay Canadian in location as well as in spirit despite frequent trips south. Shuster and Wayne, who finally proved to Americans what many Canadians had known for years, namely that they are two of the funniest, most intelligent comics anywhere, have kept their Toronto home-base while causing a quiet sensation in the U.S. All the top critics of newspapers and magazines in the States have heralded them as the mirthful messiahs of American comedy. And there's no doubt their normal suburban Canadian home-lives have managed to help them keep their sanity while they travel through the grey-flannel canyons of Madison Avenue where many a low rating has driven sad-eyed comics to drink, despair and psychoanalysis.

A former classmate of theirs, Reuven Frank, producer of the NBC Sunday afternoon high-brow, low-rating Kaleidoscope, is among those who visits Canada only for weddings, funerals and occasional class reunions.

A former CBC Talks and Sunday afternoon-intellectual-radio man is now directing the highest-rated show of them all, the Saturday evening edition of culture in the saddle, *Gunsmoke*. Art Hiller, the gentle, smiling powerhouse from the Canadian west, is adding his special sociologist's touch to the weekly episodes of law, order, justice and commercial messages.

Another Hollywood resident, David Greene, last winter directed his first *Playhouse 90* to critical raves, and sure enough if some of his old Toronto cronies, Barry Morse and Patrick McNee, didn't turn up in the supporting cast. Greene, long considered one of Canadian television's most impressive and certainly flashiest directors, has nicely settled down to a CBS contract, and the great smog-filled outdoors.

Another Canadian director, Fletcher Markle, who once was the boy wonder of Canadian radio, erupted some years ago on the American scene like a Sputnik from the north, became producer of *Studio One,* then fizzled a bit and now is somewhere in the palm jungles of Hollywood.

In New York, gloomy-eyed, talented Norman Jewison, weekly churns out the rage of the teen-aged, *Hit Parade*. One of his stars is Dorothy Collins formerly of Windsor. A graduate of the *Hit Parade* school is Giselle

McKenzie, who once was fired from the CBC along with her violin. This lively lady has become an American citizen now, and she's considered one of the large talents to emerge from U.S. television.

Canadian actors have always done well in the lucrative American market. The two most imposing newcomers, Christopher Plummer and William Shatner, take the shuttle service between Broadway theatres and television studios.

The Foreign Television reviews of *Variety,* bible and chief chronicler of show business, read like a staff list of CBC-TV of the pioneer days of 1952. The man most responsible for the energetic programming of Granada Television out of Manchester and into London is Stuart Griffiths, CBLT's first program director. Television by committee rule, a too-frequent fault of Canadian television, shunted Griffiths off into an obscure corner, and now he has found a more independent, satisfying home in London.

Manchester's other program contractor, ABC, brought over Sydney Newman, a peppery Tom Dewey-looking man, to head their drama department. And one of his top directors is Ted Kotcheff, who grew from the ranks of CBC's stage hands to become an able, searching director.

Silvio Narrizano, an expressive, tense Canadian, last year was named top drama director in British TV for his work at Granada. And Henry Kaplan, an explosive enthusiast from Toronto, has been producing in London for several years.

Alvin Rakoff, a former newspaperman, who had trouble getting a job in Canadian television in its early days because he was said not to have had enough background, is considered almost the grand old man of British television drama at 31. His sensitive work has won him rave reviews in London.

Of course, there are the Bradens, now British institutions, up there along with the crown jewels and Big Ben — or almost so. Elaine Grand looks just as understanding and kind in London as she did in Toronto.

In Scotland, Rai Purdy, an effervescent veteran of private radio in Toronto (*Out of The Night* at CFRB) and then CBS Television is in charge of all programs on Glasgow's independent station, owned by frugal Roy Thomson, Canada's version of a press baron.

In Australia many of the key men were Toronto trained, and so the list could continue.

These widely scattered Canadians are an odd phenomenon of this stage of our national development. Our writers for the most part in the past have always stayed home even when most successful. (William Saroyan recently told me he considers Morley Callaghan one of the best short story writers of the generation.) The days of radio produced few export products. Our film industry is still in a rather primitive stage, with the exception of a few great NFB documentaries. Our painters are just new beginning to get some international recognition.

Canadian Dorothy Collins famous for "Hit Parade".

It is possible, of course, that our television talent will return. But this cannot happen until there is a general feeling across the land that they are wanted and wished for, until such time as it is generally recognized that a "made-in-Canada" label can mean as good as or probably better than manufactured abroad or in the USA.

There can be little doubt that a Canadian working elsewhere can never feel he is any more than a transplanted tree. The roots are deep. Pinch an expatriate and you are likely to hear the cry of the beloved country.

Comedians Wayne and Shuster, two of the most intelligent comics anywhere, have managed to keep their Toronto base.

Producer Harry Rasky and CBS News' Daniel Shore on one of their assignments covering the United Nations meetings.

The Fire Services (truck in background) could be the basic element in new plan for quick removal of injured.

An Ambulance System to Cut Traffic Deaths

by Major-General F. F. Worthington

IN THE SIX YEARS of World War II there were 55,341 casualties in the Canadian Army.

In 1958, 83,506 people were killed or injured in motor accidents on Canadian highways.

The Army looked after its casualties, for if it made as little provision for them as we civilians do for ours, there would be a hue and cry raised in Canada that could defeat a Government.

In early wars more men died of wounds than were killed in battle. They died or were permanently crippled because there was no proper system of removing the wounded from the battlefield to shelter, care and medical attention.

It's a very different story now. Modern armies have first class doctors and surgeons working in field hospitals close behind the lines, and trained ambulance men see that the wounded are taken there as soon as possible, even during the heat of battle.

A glance at Canadian Army records of modern times shows that of every 1000 soldiers wounded in action who reached hospital, 114 died in World War I, 66 in World War II, and only 34 in Korea. Medical science can claim some of the credit for this reduction, but safe and speedy evacuation to the doctors' workshop is the main factor bringing about this decline in the death-rate of the wounded.

Medical science is of little help unless it can be applied in time, and wounded men can die of shock and exposure as readily on the highway as on the battlefield.

Recognizing this, the army has trained personnel to operate an efficient ambulance service at the front, and many Canadian veterans owe their lives to this fact.

But take a look at the civilian record.

In 1958 highway accidents in Canada accounted for 3134 deaths and 80,372 injured. Of those injured it is estimated that at least one out of 24 are totally disabled for life. It's impossible to say how many of those 3134 would be alive to-day if adequate ambulance and medical care had been promptly available but it's reasonable to assume that of the approximate 3537 who were totally disabled, many could have fully recovered. It is in this field of casualty clearance that we are failing dismally, for our ambulance service in Canada is appallingly inadequate.

In the cities there are commercial ambulance companies which are kept busy meeting their normal demands. For the most part they are not anxious to go out on accident calls, for too often they don't get paid

and they cannot afford to give free service. Their contribution wouldn't solve the problem anyway, for many highway accidents occur on provincial and county highways beyond reasonable range of city firms.

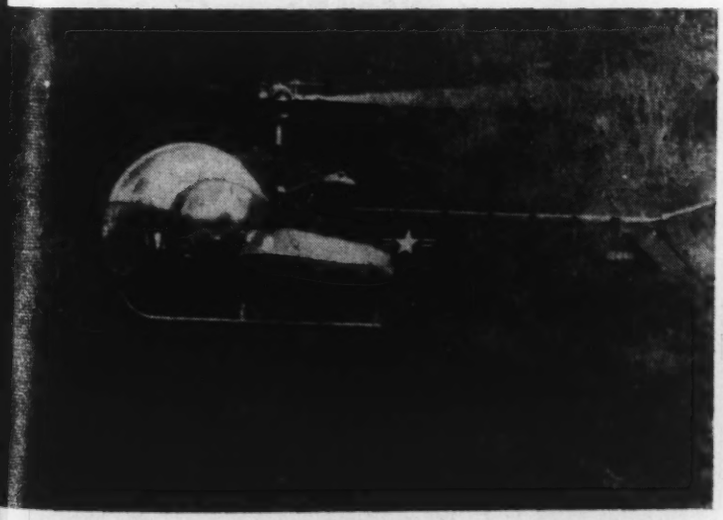
The Canadian Highway Safety conference in 1956 set up a medical Traffic Research Foundation in Montreal under a federal charter but lack of funds curtailed its activity. The Canadian Medical Association also formed a committee to study the medical aspects of traffic accidents and advocated that each provincial association study their own problems and report back. So far as is known not a great deal has been done, although the Ontario Medical Association has been quite active in the past year, and has adopted a positive policy in this regard.

Definite information on the ambulance situation across the country is obscure but there is every indication that it is deplorably wanting.

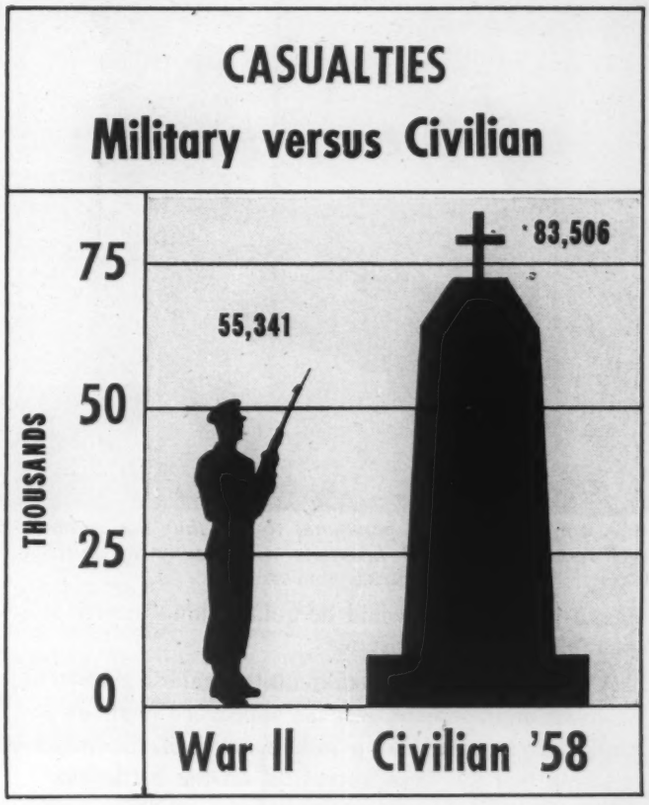
A survey made recently in Ontario disclosed that there were fewer than 150 responsible ambulance services in the Province. This includes vehicles privately owned, hospital-operated, and those manned by fire or police departments; a number of them carry no drugs, dressings or splints and have no oxygen or breathing apparatus.

To operate adequate ambulance services that will ensure prompt arrival on the scene and safe transport to hospital, the following requirements are essential. They must:

1. Have a good communication system.
2. Be at fixed stations serving defined areas.
3. Be available 24 hours a day.
4. Have trained and disciplined personnel.
5. Be spaced at reasonable intervals.
6. Be under central control and co-ordinated with police and hospital.
7. Be organized within a recognized group or department—not private clubs.



In Korean war a further speed-up in the evacuation of casualties was secured by the employment of helicopters.



Civilian casualties resulting from traffic accidents in 1958 were greater than all Canadian losses in World War II.

But what recognized groups meet these rather formidable requirements?

1. *St. John Ambulance.* They already have about 70 First Aid Posts across the Province but have few vehicles and don't usually operate 24 hours a day. If sufficient money were provided for equipment and communications, and legislation passed for authorization, they could do it.

2. *Police.* They meet all requirements except that they have a primary role; that of investigation and traffic control and restoring the area to normal.

3. *Civil Defence.* This body seems to be a natural but they are reluctant to take on the job and aren't well enough organized throughout the Province. Their new role as recently outlined by the federal Government appears to rule them out anyway.

4. *The Volunteer Fire Service.* This seems the most logical body as they, like the police, have most of the requirements and many of them are already giving this service independently in their own communities.

The fire services cover the more populated areas where most of the accidents occur. The remoter districts where no fire services exist could be handled by the police.

Quite obviously an effective Ambulance Rescue Service must be controlled and co-ordinated by the Provincial Governments. This will cost money but will be just as beneficial to the nation as the money spent on disease prevention and medical research. It is reasonable therefore to assume that the Department of National

The army has trained personnel to see that the wounded are removed to field hospitals as speedily as possible.

Health and Welfare would be quite willing to give considerable financial assistance.

A system would not be difficult to establish that would be a vast improvement over the haphazard methods now employed. It could be a modification of the military principle that has been successful on the battlefield.

The Provinces would be divided into sectors or zones and in each sector at least one hospital would be located with the facilities to handle emergency cases. Victims of accidents occurring in that sector would be taken to that hospital. In most cases it would be necessary to divide the sector into sub-sectors in order to have ambulance services available with the least possible delay.

Working on the premise that at the moment volunteer fire departments are the only groups that have the necessary requirements, every sub-sector would have a fire-station with a rescue ambulance unit. There are enough fire departments in the counties and districts to give excellent coverage.

A pilot project might be set up on Highways 2 and 401 from the Quebec border to and including Lennox-Addington County, six miles west of Napanee. This is a well travelled section with a high accident rate. The distance is approximately 180 miles and hospitals are located at Cornwall, Brockville and Kingston. There are four ambulance services at present, two privately owned at Cornwall and Kingston and the other two are operated by the fire departments at Brockville and Reddendale. It is unlikely that the two privately owned ambulances could afford to service forty-odd miles of highway each, for this is far too great an area to cover even without a private clientele. But along this route are sixteen fire stations.

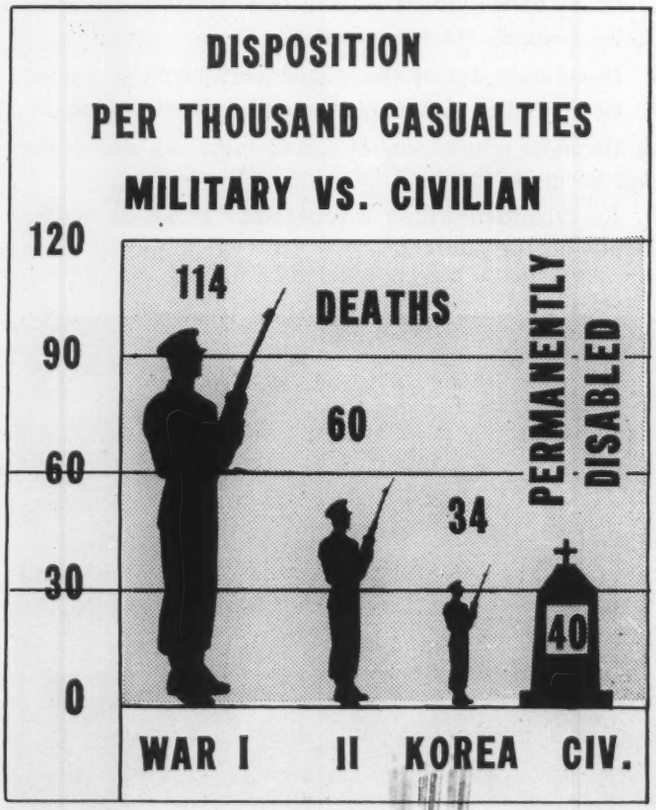
This area would be divided into three sectors, in each of which is at least one hospital prepared and equipped to receive and give immediate treatment to highway casualties night and day. In each sector ambulance rescue stations would be established, manned and operated by volunteer fire services within a reasonable radius of twelve miles, corresponding with the Fire Marshal's County Mutual Aid Plan. They would be co-ordinated by the Fire Co-ordinator and the communications system would be identical with that currently in use for rural fires.

It would be interesting and helpful if such a study could be made. Vehicles would be necessary, and for the purposes of an experiment they might be donated, lent, or if necessary rented and inexpensively converted or modified into a suitable conveyance. A panel truck is quite suitable for this purpose and could be converted and equipped with basic emergency kit for an approximate cost of $205. Gas and repairs would be additional expenses. The co-operation of local authorities would be essential and complete records kept to assess the value of the plan which could, if successful, be copied right across the country.

Surely the time has come to do something constructive about the death and destruction on our highways.

Along the thousands of miles of Canadian highways the critically injured victims of highway accidents often lie by the roadside for hours. They are exposed to any kind of weather in an agonizing wait for a proper conveyance. In desperation an improper one is sometimes used such as a passenger car or the floor of a truck. This can result in death or permanent crippling and suffering.

Accidents, like wars, seem to be a hazard of mankind, but until we've learned to prevent them, we must cope with the casualties to the best of our means.



Death rate of military casualties has been cut drastically since World War I. Civilians have not fared so well.

"There may come a time when you realize that children you have been with have stopped inviting you to their parties and you know the truth your parents told you".

Nova Scotia: Model in Race Relations

by Marcus Van Steen

"CANADA'S RACIAL RECORD is not perfect by any means, but it stands pretty high, and we are very hopeful that it will rapidly get better."

With inter-racial tensions exploding in many parts of the world, it was good to hear this appraisal of race relations in Canada from a leading member of our least-recognized racial minority, the Negro in Nova Scotia.

There are not many Negroes in Canada—at the most only about 25,000, or less than one-fifth of one per cent of our total population. As it happens, however, almost two thirds of our entire Negro population is concentrated in one of our smallest provinces. Some 15,000 Negroes make up almost three per cent of the overall population of Nova Scotia, and in some areas of the province, as in Halifax County, the Truro-Glasgow area, and around Sidney, the concentration is very heavy.

Apart from the Sidney Negroes, who arrived from the British West Indies during the past half-century, the bulk of Nova Scotia's Negro families have been in the province for 140 years, and some settlements go back almost two centuries.

"In some ways it may be regarded as a remarkable achievement that after this long history of Negro and White living side by side, there is no record of racial conflict in Nova Scotia, and there is really no high feeling or bitterness on either side."

That is the opinion of the Reverend William P. Oliver, the pastor of the Cornwallis Street Baptist Church in Halifax and generally regarded as the leader of the Negro community in Halifax County. Largely instrumental in creating the Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Oliver is in many ways a remarkable figure. Born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, the son of a janitor, young Bill startled his family, friends and white neighbors by electing to attend university so that he could help his people more effectively.

"Even now it is unusual for a Nova Scotia Negro to attend University," says Mr. Oliver. "In settling down to live quietly alongside the other people of the province I'm afraid we accepted the idea that there were only certain things we could expect, and higher education was not one of them. But more of us are breaking out of this rut now than when I was a youngster, and those who have the courage and perseverance to see it through are in the long run accepted by the community at large."

This is a problem in human relations that is not con-

Co-operation of the Adult Education Division of the Dept. of Education led to formation of classes of great value.

fined to Nova Scotia. We are all too much inclined to group people rather than accept them as individual human beings. This tendency works with particular intensity on the Negro, whose dark skin marks him instantly and always as a member of a definite minority group, as a type rather than a person, as a Negro rather than as an individual every bit as unique as any other human being. This builds up into an enormous pressure to deprive the Negro of any personality of his own. He is forced into a certain pattern of behavior which it is almost impossible for him to escape.

In Nova Scotia the behavior pattern is particularly limited and rigid, and it makes it very difficult for a Negro to improve his material or cultural standards. Officially and legally there is no segregation in the province. Very early in Nova Scotian history legislative and judicial leaders proclaimed their adherence to the old British concept of justice which takes no note of color. As a matter of fact, even before slavery was abolished in all British territories by action of the Imperial Parliament in London, judges in Nova Scotian courts were ruling that slavery was incompatible with English common law, and any slave-owner who tried to recover his runaway "property" by applying to a court in Nova Scotia got absolutely no satisfaction. As in other parts of Canada, Negroes in Nova Scotia today are as free to vote as anyone else, they worship as they choose, have the full protection of the law and send their children to the same schools as other children.

Very early in his life, however, the Negro finds that the old, imposed pattern asserts itself, making a mockery of his aspirations as an individual human being. At an age when other children are dreaming of becoming doctors, scientists, engineers, he finds he is not supposed to have such dreams. The jobs a Negro is expected to work at, in Nova Scotia as in other parts of Canada, are the more menial ones which pay low wages and are subject to periods of unemployment. He may be a railway porter, a janitor, a truck driver, a garbage collector, or anything that requires strong muscles rather than active brains. He is expected to carry the pick and the shovel rather than the pencil and the blueprint.

No wonder most of them quit school at the first opportunity. In fact the amazing thing is that some of them do go on to become lawyers, doctors, teachers and ministers of religion, and when they do they seldom find their race is a serious handicap. The one Nego lawyer in Halifax, George Davis, finds he is accepted professionally now, although not socially, but his most difficult time was when he decided not to quit school but to continue his education and follow a professional career.

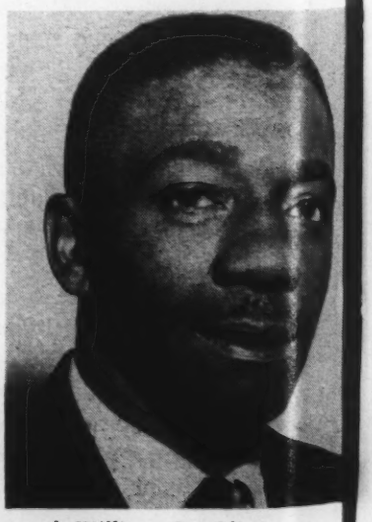
"There comes a time," he says, "when you suddenly notice that the children with whom you've played, up to the age of 12, have stopped inviting you to their parties, and you realize for the first time the truth of what your parents have been telling you—that you are different from other people, that you are inevitably, brutally, marked off from other people for the rest of your life."

A more practical difficulty encountered by Negro students at university is that usually the summer employment they can get is not as highly paid as that available to the other students. Mr. Davis recalls that this factor alone was enough to tempt him on several occasions to say "what's the use?" and chuck the whole thing, as so many other Negro students have done before and since.

"An important break developed in this pattern a few years ago when the Nova Scotia government started hiring clerks, stenographers and other skilled people from among the Negro population," says Mr. Oliver. "This actually affects only a few people, as so far private employers have not followed the government's lead, although the Dominion government offices and such national corporations as the CBC have done so. But even this slight intermingling of the races helps to break down racial barriers, which are maintained largely by ignorance of each other."

No break has as yet developed in the pattern with regard to housing. There are no acknowledged restrictions as to where the Negro may live, or may not live, in Nova Scotia, but the fact remains that Negroes are seldom found in the better residential areas. This, in effect, means that the Negro is denied the right to improve his material or cultural standards, as it is very difficult to rise above one's environment. Most of the Negroes in Nova Scotia live in overcrowded conditions in the worst parts of the cities, or in fringe areas, or in isolated rural communities, some of which are among the oldest settlements in Canada.

There were Negroes in Nova Scotia before it became British in 1713. Their numbers were small, however, until the founding of Halifax in 1749 attracted New England settlers who arrived with



In the opinion of Halifax's Reverend William P. Oliver there is no record of racial conflict or even of bitter feeling.

Frissell Jones is Principal of a Negro school near Halifax. That he came from Virginia shows the progress made.

their Negro slaves. Others came in seeking a refuge from slavery, attracted by the fact that Nova Scotia recognized the right of the Negro to be a free man. During the American Revolution the ranks of the Loyalists reaching Nova Scotia included many hundred Negroes. Others were brought in from Jamaica to work on the fortifications of Halifax between 1790 and 1795.

By 1800, however, most of the Negroes had left Nova Scotia to form free settlements in the British West African colony of Sierra Leone. Two expeditions, organized by the able Negro leaders David George and Thomas Peters, in cooperation with abolitionist elements in England, carried some 2,000 Negroes away from the chilly shores of Nova Scotia to the kindlier suns of Africa. Fewer than one thousand Negroes remained in Nova Scotia, established around Yarmouth and up the Annapolis Valley where their numerous descendants live to this day.

The Negro settlements in Halifax, Colchester and Pictou counties had their origin in the second wave of Negroes that were attracted to Nova Scotia during and following the War of 1812, when thousands of slaves took advantage of the presence of British warships off the American coast to seek freedom on the nearest British territory. The Negroes who thus reached Nova Scotia were received as free settlers and were given every assistance, including grants of land. It was hoped they would become market gardeners and supply the colony with foodstuffs, but the soil was unsuitable, the people unused to the climate, and little came of the original high hopes on either side.

Clinging to their cherished grants of land, from which they could barely scratch a subsistence, the Negroes in these settlements became more and more isolated. This segregation was partly voluntary, the Negro families in their pride and poverty turning their backs on the rest of the province. But it soon became a self-perpetuating segregation. The struggle to keep ahead of starvation made education difficult and this made the search for a living more of a struggle than ever, thus widening still further the gap between the races.

"The tendency of the Nova Scotian Negro to segregate himself is a dangerous one," says Frissell Jones, the young Principal of a Negro school near Halifax, "and it has to be eradicated before any progress can be made."

The fact that Mr. Jones is in Nova Scotia at all is a sign that some progress is being made. A Virginian, fresh out of Penn State University, he was invited to the province by the Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1956 as part of a program "to provide educational opportunities for the colored children to the end that they may prepare to increase their earning power and render greater service to their communities." He was sent to the New Road Settlement, situated pleasantly enough in rolling, hilly country overlooking a clear blue lake, only eleven miles from Halifax but cut off from the main stream of Nova Scotian life by three miles of narrow, dirt road.

Nine years ago most of the adults in New Road could be described as illiterate. Conditions in the settlement were such that a leading Canadian magazine could describe it as "almost as obscure and sinister as a village in an African jungle." There was a school, but for whole seasons it didn't function because few teachers could be persuaded to live in the community. A few of the families managed to send their children occasionally to schools in neighboring communities, five or six miles away, but as a survey made in 1954 reported: "In this community more than 100 children lacked facilities for full-time elementary instruction."

Rightly putting education as the primary need for Nova Scotia's Negroes, the NSAACP secured the cooperation of the Adult Education Division of the Provincial Department of Education and together they set about the difficult task of changing the attitude of the New Road people that education was not for them.

"It's a sort of vicious circle," says Mr. Oliver. "Employers excuse their practice of not employing Negroes in skilled or semi-skilled positions by saying they are not properly educated, and the coloured people say there's no use in them getting an education because they

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

The tendency of the Negro to segregate himself is dangerous, as in this sub-standard settlement at Halifax.

The Roman Forum as seen from the street. To walk here is to recapture the Rome of Julius Caesar and the legions.

Italy:

Small Country W

by Charle Po

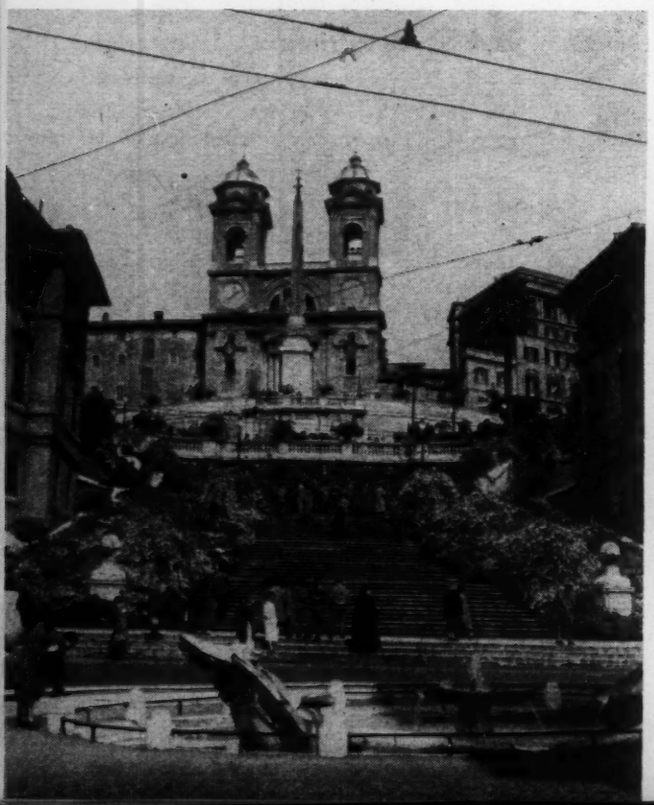
IF A EUROPEAN traveller arrives on our shores and expects to see everything from Halifax to Vancouver in two or three weeks, we are either quite amused or somewhat annoyed. Everybody knows that Canada is a big country. But, since Italy has an area of only about 120,000 square miles, we think we can tour it in two or three weeks. We forget that what the country lacks in size is made up for by a long history. And that history is on display everywhere—in famous buildings, great art treasures, beautiful gardens and countryside.

Don't stay away from Italy merely because you have but ten days or two weeks to spend there, however. From Toronto or Montreal you can fly to London or to Dusseldorf, Germany, and make connections for Rome. With two weeks at your disposal just for getting there, on the other hand, enjoy a pleasant sea voyage to Naples.

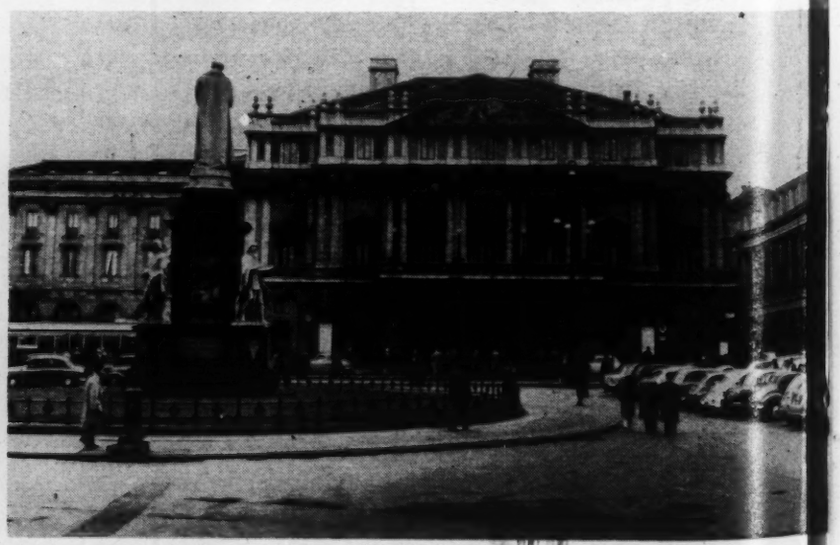
If time is limited, let your main interest dictate where you will go in Italy. Perhaps you are fascinated by old ruins. In that case, concentrate on the capital city, especially that section where the excavated Forums, the Colosseum, and the Arch of Constantine can be seen. The most famous Forum, of course, is the Roman Forum. Although a good view of it can be had from the streets around it, to go down into the grounds and prowl around is to capture a feeling of walking with Julius Caesar. Nearby are the Trajan Forum and the Forum of Augustus, easily viewed from the street.

Some people, of course, will want to follow in the steps of the moderns rather than of the ancients. They will go to see the Spanish Steps at Piazza di Spagna,

Fishermen at Bari, becoming popular with visitors, set up tables and sell their catch fresh, often eaten on the spot.



Rome's famous Spanish Steps, a magnificent sweep, with the Church of Trinita del Monti, seen in film "Roman Holiday".



Perhaps the most famous Opera House in the world is La Scala in Milan. The monument in the piazza is to Leonardo da Vinci.

try With a Big Past

arle Paul May

where Gregory Peck and Audrey Hepburn passed several feet of film in *Roman Holiday*. Perhaps the magnificence of the long sweep of stairs, with the church of Trinita del Monti at the top, will snatch their minds away from movies for a moment.

There is also Fontana di Trevi that featured so prominently in *Three Coins in the Fountain*. This is just one of many fountains of Italy into which people throw coins, but it is probably the most famous, and, consequently, the one that receives the most money. From time to time the fountain is drained (it still retains a romantic, artistic attractiveness) and a cleaner gets in, wading about to retrieve the coins. Does he think about the wishes that accompanied them into the gurgling waters? Not likely. He is picking up his salary when he gathers these coins, so he is much more concerned with size and quantity, not with emotions or symbolism.

The Vatican, surrounded by Rome, is a city in itself. Anyone who favors religious monuments cannot miss this city, and people who give little thought to religion may be surprised at the impression they receive here. Architecturally, St. Peter's and its square are exciting to see, and inside, the church has an awe-inspiring beauty. Unlike many of the enormous, bare, cold churches of Europe, St. Peter's is aglow with decoration and art treasures.

The Sistine Chapel is the part of the Vatican most likely to disappoint the visitor if he does not allow much time for it, not because it lacks individuality and magnificence, but because it is rather small. Yet, as one sits

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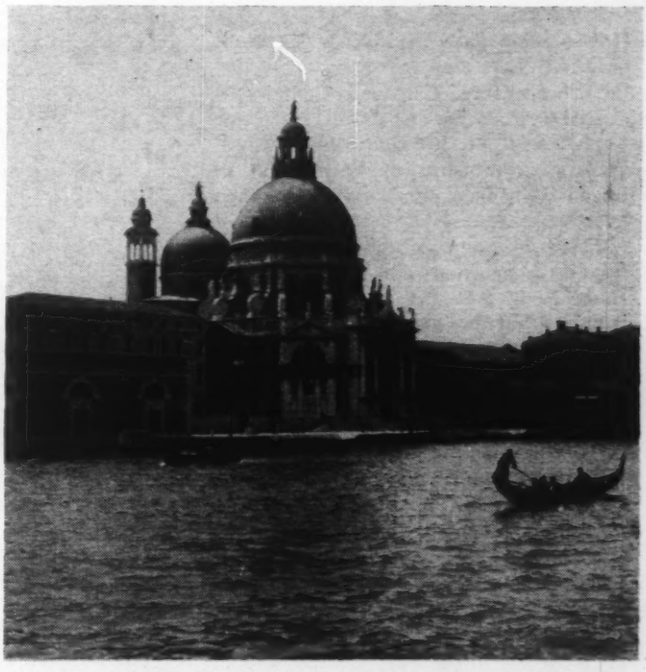
A sweeping view over Rome with Trajan's Forum centre. The Imperial City is a must for any conscientious tourist.



Looking across the Grand Canal of Venice toward Santa Maria della Salute. Several paintings inside are by Titian.

In Venice, with St. Mark's and the bell tower, walking can be enjoyed as well as the usual trips by gondola.

Some of the more famous landmarks of Florence in the Piazza della Signoria. Beyond the statues lies the Palazzo Uffizi.

Getting American Defence Contracts for Canada

by R. U. Mahaffy

The key to this business is going out and seeking it actively but especially in wise employment of the agencies which have been made available as help.

HOW CAN CANADIAN firms get U.S. defence business? Can they leave it up to the Crown company, Canadian Commercial Corporation? What is CCC's role anyway? Does it go after contracts from U.S. military departments at Washington or should Canadian companies have their own representation at the Pentagon?

These are some of the questions that arise in connection with the recent announcement that the Canadian defence industry will be given a much greater opportunity to share in the production of military equipment for the United States Armed Forces.

Defence Production Minister O'Hurley in his statement in the Commons made clear that production-sharing would apply to equipment for use of the U.S. forces in their own country, and not only to material for their use in Canada. In essence, the statement said that revisions in "Buy American" regulations would exempt Canadian supplies and components in programs of mutual interest to the two governments, regardless of whether the prime contracts are awarded to Canadian or American firms.

The purpose of production-sharing—which of course is not new—is to assist in planning, standardization, research, development and production of military weapons so that the most economical and effective use can be made of the defence production base of both countries.

One of the basic tenets of the Hyde Park Declaration of 1941 and reaffirmed in the Statement of Principles of Economic Co-operation of 1950, was that the United States would purchase a large quantity of defence articles in Canada.

However, there have been roadblocks in the way of attaining that objective. In addition to the restrictions of the Buy American Act, Canadian tenders were subject to the addition of several percentage differentials in the comparison of bids. On top of that was the American tariff.

Now Canadian firms are put on the same footing as Americans in competing for defence orders. For products not on the exempt list (in the course of being compiled) only the American tariff will be added to a Canadian bid.

There will also be opportunities for Canadian manufacturers of components to make sales to the U.S. in addition to the component parts of equipment in the exempt list. Any American defence contractor supplying non-exempt items may buy up to 50 percent of the material content from Canada and still have such items considered domestic products within the Buy American Act.

The Defence Production Department is now drafting a complete guide book on procedures and roadblocks, and how they can be overcome, in getting this business.

Where does Canadian Commercial Corporation fit into this picture? CCC is not a selling organization. It is the agency through which U.S. defence departments place contracts in Canada. It has been doing this job for some years.

When it was set up in 1946, the Crown company took on procurement for the National Defence Department as one of its functions. The corporation was also charged with assisting in development of trade between Canada and other nations; assisting persons in Canada to obtain goods from outside the country; and with disposing of goods available for export from Canada.

Its activities have ranged from purchasing goods for the Colombo Plan, buying NATO supplies and goods for UNICEF, to importing live Rhesus monkeys from India for use in testing Salk anti-polio vaccine.

In 1951, when the Defence Production Department was set up, CCC continued to act for U.S. military departments placing contracts in Canada. To the end of the 1958 fiscal year a total of $698,000,000 in such contracts had been placed in Canada. In the last fiscal year this business amounted to $74,068,000 as compared with $33,200,000 for the previous year.

These contracts covered chemicals, petroleum products, explosives, aircraft and spares, aircraft engine spares, training and field services, machines and machine tools, snowmobiles, radar, electronic equipment, and equipment and services for the Pinetree radar network. There were also contracts for transportation of supplies for certain Dew Line sites.

CCC comes into action at the prime contract stage; it does not operate in the sub-contract field.

Here briefly is the corporation's procedure in placing contracts in Canada. First, bids are called for from Canadian companies. Then the tender is passed along to the U.S. Government department concerned for individual assessment. If the tender is accepted, the contract is routed through Canadian Commercial Corporation to the successful bidder.

Almost all inquiries from U.S. military departments go direct to CCC. The corporation, through its Washington contracts, is therefore in an excellent position to steer Canadian companies into prime contracts. Moreover, the CCC office in Washington is in the same building as the Defence Production Department office. So the two agencies can work closely together.

The DDP office in Washington, having day-to-day contacts with the three U.S. Armed Services and the headquarters of the Office of Defence, can acquaint Canadian companies with what they should do and where they should go. It can expedite security clearance and deal with special problems as they arise.

This does not mean that Canadian firms can sit back and wait for such business to come to them. Ottawa officials say there are several things they can do. First, they can write Canadian Commercial Corporation and the Defence Production Department at Ottawa. They can send a representative to talk with the people in the branch normally dealing with them in the defence field. "Come down to see us and have a talk with us," is the advice.

Canadian companies should think about getting a reliable sales representative in Washington. Not an "influence peddler" nor a "five per center" but a man who is familiar with the technical offices of the three services. In this way, Canadian firms can get on an equal footing with big American firms and learn weeks in advance of pending bid offerings.

Ottawa officials say the time that elapses between receipt of an inquiry by CCC and the time limit on bids often puts the Canadian firm out of the running. For bids are usually returnable within 30 days of release of specifications; and it obviously would take any company two or three times as long to digest the "specs" and then make a bid. Hence, the need to obtain information in advance from the specification writers in the same manner as U.S. companies do.

There are other arrangements that could be worked out in Washington—such as association with another company or becoming a member of a joint production pool. It is stressed in Ottawa that it is up to Canadian industry to clarify its thinking along these lines.

Other advice is that Canadian firms should select the area of interest which they want to push, either in the prime contract or sub-contract field. If it is a prime contract, get in touch with CCC or DPD agencies in Washington. If it is a sub-contract, tell the U.S. prime contractor handling the product.

Canadian firms are missing out not because of "boners" in submitting bids, as has been charged. They realize their bids have to meet specifications. True, alternative bids are often submitted through CCC, but this doesn't mean the bid is thrown out. If the alternative does the job better it is recognized for what it is worth.

The key to getting U.S. defence business, however, is going out and seeking it actively, of showing some real interest and drive. Canadian companies, too, should be ready in some instances, it is pointed out, to absorb disappointment gracefully and go back again.

Saturday Night Announces

A TRAVEL ESSAY CONTEST

FOR ANY CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT WHO IS TRAVELLING ABROAD THIS SUMMER

SATURDAY NIGHT is pleased to announce a travel essay contest open to all undergraduates of any Canadian university (or students who earned their first degree in the Spring of 1959). Any student travelling abroad in the summer months of 1959 is eligible.

The three top essays chosen by an impartial panel of judges will be published in SATURDAY NIGHT in the Fall, and will be awarded prizes as follows.

1st PRIZE $150 plus complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

2nd PRIZE $100 plus 2-volume Encyclopaedia Britannica World Dictionary.

3rd PRIZE $50 plus Encyclopaedia Britannica World Atlas.

Other essays accepted for publication will be paid for at regular space rates.

Contest Closes October 15th, 1959

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Please accept this notification of my intention to compete in SATURDAY NIGHT's Travel Essay Writing Contest. Please send me official entry blank, and complete contest rules.

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I am an undergraduate student attending .....
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I intend visiting following overseas countries this summer .....

.....

My signature .....

Books

A review by Ernest Marshall Howse

Arnold Toynbee: Strange patterns.

Toynbee Challenged

A new work which boldly challenges all attempts to schematize history and to interpret patterns of human culture in a rigid, comprehensive way.

THE CENTURY which stretches from Henry Buckle's *History of Civilization* to Arnold Toynbee's *Study of History* has seen man's life on earth interpreted in strange and conflicting patterns. With equal assurance human civilization has been portrayed as little more than the by-product of geography or of economics, of "Challenge and Response" or of "The Effect of Hay Upon History".

Gods and Men is a new book—the first volume of a projected series—which boldly challenges all attempts to schematize history. It asserts that every effort, whether by Toynbee, Spengler or anyone else, to interpret the patterns of human culture in a rigid and comprehensive scheme has been a Procrustean bed whereon truth has been mutilated.

Though Parkes repudiates formal patterns, yet he has a thesis. He believes that, in the shaping of cultures, vital ideas and systems of value have been more important than economics and politics. He locates the essential distinction between Athens and its contemporary peoples, between the Hebrews and the surrounding tribes, not in the difference of material circumstance, but in the creative ideas of poets, philosophers and prophets. But for these men the same economics and politics would not have produced the same society. Therefore religion, philosophy, literature and art are prime materials for the interpretation of history.

With this conviction Parkes looks into the past. In preliminary survey he examines the long epochs of savagery which constitute 98% of man's existence. He marks the contributions of the hunters and the peasants, and then of the ancient imperialisms of Sumeria and Egypt. The important period, he finds, is the "Axial" era, the heart of the first Century B.C. This was the decisive break with the Neolithic and Palaeolithic past. Zoroaster in Persia, Buddha in India, Confucius and Lao Tzu in China, the philosophers of Greece and the prophets of Israel, all quite unrelated, began at approximately the same time to affirm ideas of universal scope. "If to the thinkers of this period we add the founder of Christianity, we can affirm that no really new ideas have been added to civilization since that time." Ever since, we have been living on the spiritual capital of the past.

Parkes examines successively the legacies of the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Christians. He weighs them all in liberal, humanitarian balances; and his judgments frequently bring vigorous challenge to contemporary opinions.

He repudiates the misjudgments to which Jews and Christians are commonly brought by the exaggerations and distortions of the Old Testament. Even by the standards of ancient time, he points out, Jehovah was a blood-thirsty Deity, far less humane than the cosmic spirit worshipped by the Pharaoh Ikhnaton, or the Babylonian Sun-God who had dictated the laws of Hammurabi. Worship of this tribal deity, he declares, has had an evil influence on Western civilization down to modern times. The Hebrews, in point of fact, were a barbaric people whose invasion lowered the material levels of civilization in whatever scattered sections of Palestine they managed temporarily to secure a foothold.

It is all the more amazing that in the 8th Century B.C. the Hebrews produced a galaxy of prophets—some of whom were not yet fully or explicitly monotheistic—who moved from tribalism to universalism, brought a more exalted idea of God than man had yet known, and for the first time in history made religion, not a bulwark or social order but a dynamic demand for racial reform. These prophets constitute the true origin of the spirit of Western civilization.

Unfortunately the Hebrews repudiated the prophets, and at the time of exile returned to the hard, bitter shell of ritualism and intolerance. Under the leadership of Ezekiel the Hebrews went back to the tribal God of the Israelites who alone were holy enough to worship Him.

Parkes' judgments on Greece are still more arresting. He not only rejects "the blind adulation for Plato and Aristotle"; he declares that the static ideas of the authoritarian state which was the Ideal Republic repudiated the enlightened faith in liberty expressed in the funeral oration of Pericles; and that Platonism in general was a comprehensive attack upon the values of human freedom, artistic creation, and empirical scientific investigation.

After Plato, Parkes affirms, Hellenic philosophy never regained the liberalism and naturalism of the Great Age. There was no new intellectual beginning until the advent of Christianity; and even Christianity during its formative years was corrupted by the lingering prestige of Platonic thought.

The chapters on Christianity are not less provocative. The Christian faith triumphed over pagan philosophies, Parkes says, because it offered a more optimistic and more thoughtful interpretation of human life. It affirmed human freedom, and human responsibility. It gave man a higher place in

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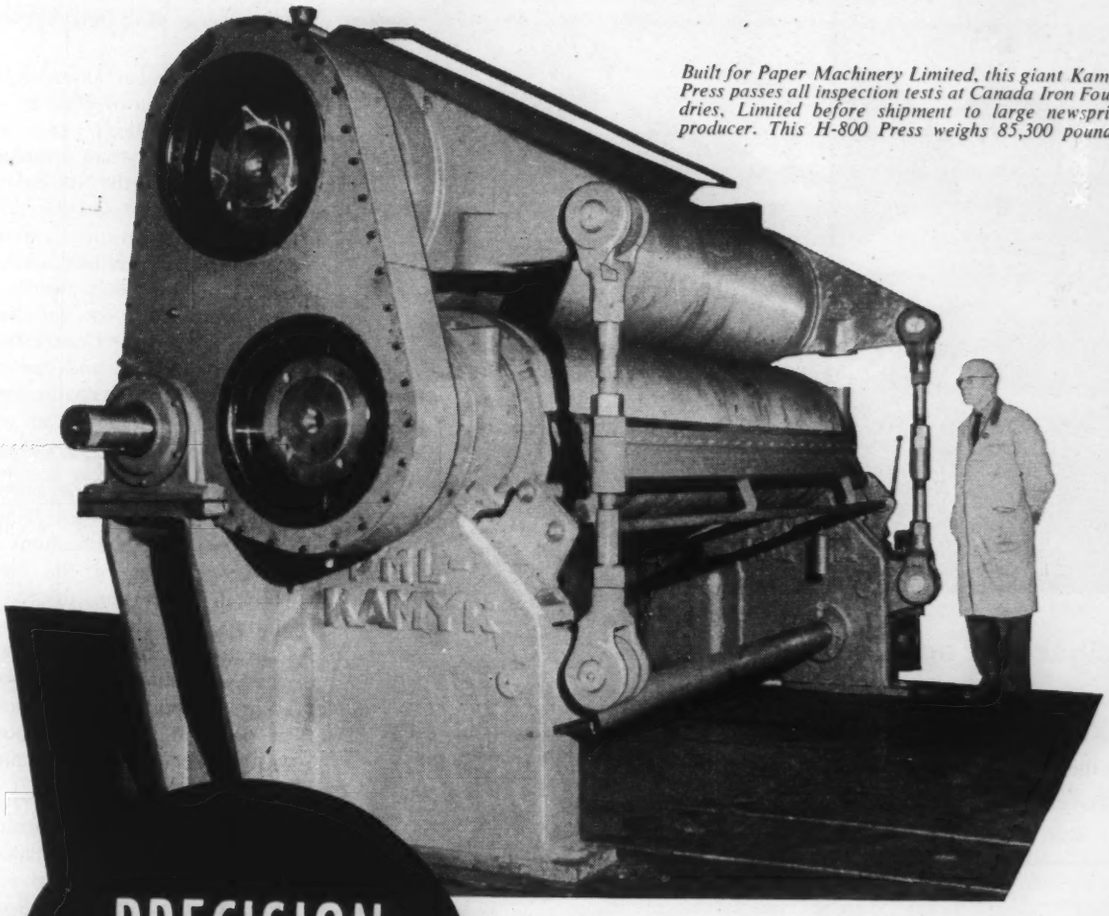
The Reverend Ernest Marshall Howse is the minister of Bloor Street United Church in Toronto. His latest book was "The Lively Oracles", an account of Old Testament prophets.



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the universe than any previous religion had done.

But the seminal affirmations of Christianity were soon overlaid by accretions of myth. Within twenty years of the Crucifixion Christianity had invented the notion of the Virgin birth. Not content with the simple idea that Jesus was a revelation of Divinity in human form it went on to such doctrines as the Trinity, and the separate identity of the Holy Spirit, which were incomprehensible to the human mind. When the Emperor Constantine (who had murdered his wife and one of his sons) allied the Church with the Empire, Christianity suffered a blow from which it never recovered.

As the Church became powerful, acceptance of Christianity became nominal. With only superficial modifications it readmitted the crude ideas of the Neolithic past. Through veneration of the Saints and Martyrs, and elevation of the Mother of Jesus to a status of a goddess in all but name, Christianity was transformed into a virtually polytheistic religion. The popular belief in the magical power of relics was the survival of even more primitive layers of human thought.

All the aberrations of theology, however, and all the accretions of paganism did not wholly stifle the elemental power of Jesus Christ to transform life and society. Moreover the Church Fathers, though reflecting much of the superstition of their own centuries yet often surpassed their pagan contemporaries in mental vigor, originality and perspicuity, and did establish three fundamental principles of the Christian faith: "That the whole world, and not merely the realm of form and ideas, is the creation of God; that man was an individual soul and not simply a spark of Divinity imprisoned in matter; and that history was a meaningful process directed by the Divine Will."

These affirmations, says Parkes, have remained the basic postulates of Western faith, even for men who have repudiated the logical claims of the Church, and they have established the climate of thought in which Western man has created his political institutions with liberty under law.

Gods and Men is a study in the "Adventures of Ideas" (though on a different and grander scale from Whitehead's). It is a study that may become an important landmark in modern historical interpretation. Even those who do not agree with all of its individual judgments, may profit richly from its impressive presentation of the central significance to society of religion, philosophy, literature and art. It will be interesting to see the professional historians' response to this challenge to Toynbee's Challenge and Response.

Gods and Men: The Origins of Western Culture, by Henry B. Parkes—*McClelland & Stewart—$8.50.*

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"How odd," exclaimed Bert, putting down his pencil.

Mary made two more stitches and then looked up from her knitting. "Okay," she said. "I'll buy it, and then you can stop that nonsense."

Bert grinned. "Yes, I guess you've been quiet quite a while," he conceded. "But I've just noticed a curious thing about our ages."

"Don't tell me you've just realised how much younger I am than you," his wife teased. "It's about time too."

"Listen now," Bert told her. "If you add together the cubes of my age and our house number you get six times the cube of your age, both ages being in whole years."

Mary wasn't impressed. "Nothing very extraordinary in that," she declared. "Come on, let's watch TV."

But it really was extraordinary! So what was Mary's age? (102)

Thanks for an idea, to: M. Rohe, Kitchener, Ont.

Answer on page 44. Answer to Competition Puzzler (May 9) on Page 44.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

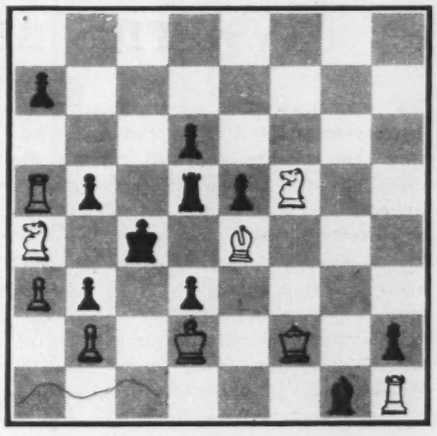
With more than fifty officially-rated grandmasters scattered throughout the world the British Commonwealth is without one! Canada's Frank R. Anderson, Toronto, and Jonathan Penrose, champion of England, look like the best prospects to remedy the situation. Both have already accomplished much and are still young enough to advance further, provided they obtain necessary international experience.

White: J. Penrose, Black: M. Blau.

1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3.P-Q4, PxP; 4.P-B3, Kt-B3; 5.P-K5, Kt-KKt5?; 6.PxP, P-Q4; 7.B-QKt5, B-Q2; 8.Kt-B3, Kt-K2; 9.Castles, P-QB3; 10.B-Q3, Q-B1; 11.R-K1, B-K3; 12.Kt-KKt5, P-KKt3; 13. KtxB, QxKt; 14.B-KKt5, P-KR4; 15.Q-Kt3, Q-Q2; 16.R-K2, B-Kt2; 17.Q-R3!, P-Kt3; 18.P-K6!, PxP; 19.KtxP!!, Kt-B4 (if KtxKt; 20.BxKtPch. Or, BPxKt; 20.B-Kt5); 20.BxKt, Resigns (if PxB; 21.RxPch).

Solution of Problem No. 219 (Pauly). Key, 1.R-R8.

Problem No. 220, by Dr. L. S. Penrose. White mates in two. (9 + 10)



All Things Considered

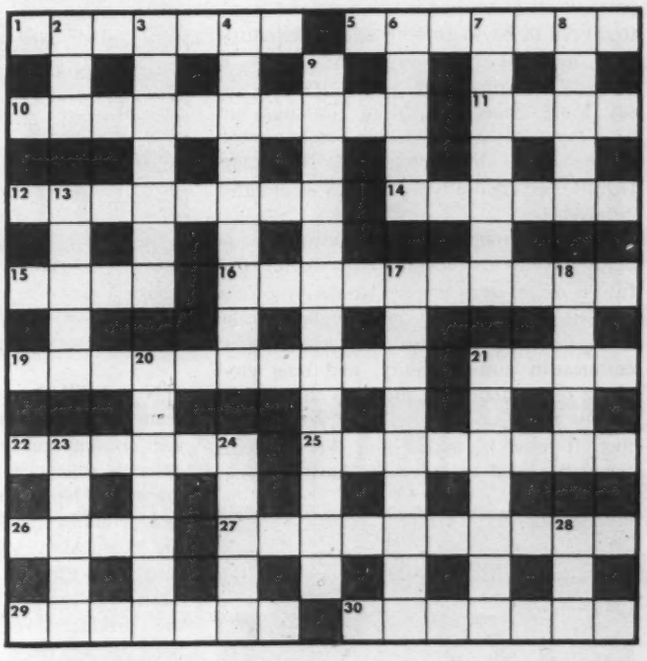
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Just born to weep. (3-4)
5 A worn out bunch of flowers? (7)
10 Awards made of odd gems, all different. (4, 6)
11 The Ancient Mariner? (4)
12 A light shower gives one something to skate on inside. (8)
14 For writing a doctor's prescription? (6)
15 No one can lose heart and remain the same. (4)
16 Gargled carelessly in bed. No wonder it was wet and messy. (10)
19 Handicraft at which the diabetic should excel. (10)
21 Decline, but certainly not with thanks. (4)
22 See 3
25 It may find apples filling. (3, 5)
26 Suspended sentence? (4)
27 What dumb shows! (10)
29 Yes, hell was in turmoil when she created Frankenstein. (7)
30 They are ice-bound, no doubt. (7)

DOWN

2 It flows in furiously in Spain. (3)
3, 22 Yet it seems strange that an agitated mien breeds and fosters confidence in the doctor. (7, 6)
4 This sort of thing can't stand 23. (9)
6 Attack the equivalent of fourteen lbs. and over. (5)
7 Handy barricade for desert fighters? (7)
8 A very serious hole to be in. (5)
9 Listening to the drips from the roof? (13)
13 You won't need poetic license to write this. (5)
17 A footling garment! (5, 4)
18 Money in gambling has this for the looking. (5)
20 Might make one glad to be in Ireland. (7)
21 His stock often makes an 8 appearance. (7)
23 This might be quite stunning, yet embarrass. (5)
24 As the Rajah said, "Take care of Anna, and the . . . . will take care of itself". (5)
28 An entrance or an exit for the unimpressed auditor. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Music
4, 4D, 20 Food for thought
6 Love
10, 4D, 17D Sight for sore eyes
11 Right turn
12 Epiphany
14 Maniac
16 Day
17 Sepia
18 Dates
19 Tutor
21 Iliad
22 Sit
24 Evoked
25 Stubborn
28 Fig leaves
30 Afire
31 Hits
32 Play
33 See 19D

DOWN

1 Misdeed
2 Signify
3 Catch
4 See 4A and 10
5 Olga
7 Oculist
8 Eunuchs
9 Stranded
13 Napkin
15 Sadist
17 See 10
19, 33 Twelfth Night
20 See 4A
22 Smoking
23 Tangent
26 Brain
27 Evil
29 Say

(469)

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Mysteries and Westerns

FOR NEXT SEASON we are promised more mystery-dramas and fewer television Westerns. The private eye will replace the sheriff and the heroine will exchange her chignon for a pony-tail, but unless the script-writers mend their ways the shift from Westerns to crime-thrillers isn't likely to bring about any great improvement in popular entertainment.

The private detective to be sure is usually a more interesting figure than the Western hero. He doesn't slouch and grunt, he has a lively interest in blondes and he is usually able to express himself, if only in the special idiom of Mickey Spillane. In detective drama, moreover, the range of characterization is fairly wide, and it is quite possible for a private detective, particularly if trained in the Scotland Yard tradition, to be so smooth and conciliatory that he makes arrest seem almost a pleasure. Between the two extremes of, say Mark Saber and Mike Hammer, we have Perry Mason, Inspector Friday, Peter Gunn, Dan Matthews and Inspector Guthrie, all rigidly typed and all essentially different.

If the producers could introduce as much variety in plot as in personnel, the future of mystery drama would be bright indeed. Unfortunately our popular sleuths seem to have lost most of their original enthusiasm and ingenuity, and now plod along using deductive methods that would hardly seem worthwhile to a store detective. It must be added that the problems they are given to solve are hardly worth their trained attention. In a recent "Dragnet" episode, for instance, Detective Friday was called on to investigate a "white carnation thief" and spotted him almost immediately (he was wearing a white carnation). The rest of the half-hour had to be filled with rambling accounts from eyewitnesses, all on a slightly lower plane of interest than the intervening commercial. Obviously if Westerns are to be routed next season it won't be by mystery dramas of this type.

"Perry Mason": Burr and Lee.

"Thin Man": Lawford and Kirk.

Nearly all the current detective dramas seem to have run badly to seed in the past season and so far no one has come up with any good ideas for re-invigorating the stock. None show much inventiveness, and probably the least interesting of all is the "Thin Man" series, starring Peter Lawford and Phyllis Kirk. Ever since "The Thin Man" was made back in the Thirties the producers of mystery-comedy have been going over it with tracing paper, sedulously copying characters, situations and relationships, and reproducing practically everything about the early masterpiece except that special magic that flowered spontaneously into a first-rate film. Because the original "Thin Man" was so exactly right in all the qualities that can't be imitated, every subsequent attempt at imitation seems hopelessly wrong. The life went out of it twenty years ago and now Nick and Nora are no more than handsome stereotypes, while even Asta seems little more than a stuffed artifact from a toy-shop.

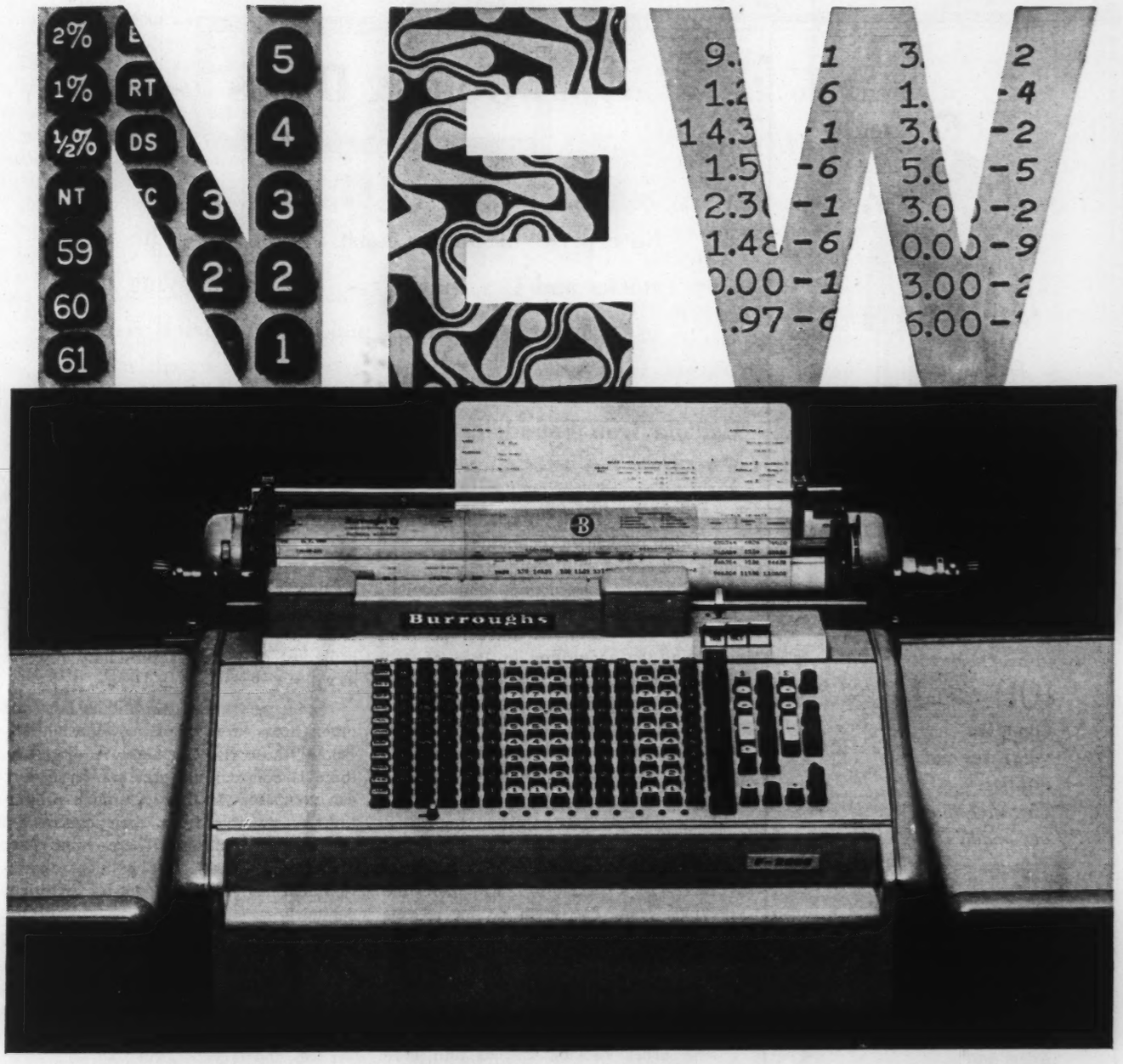
"Peter Gunn": Stevens and Albright.

Most mystery films base their entertainment as broadly as possible, mixing crime with comedy, crime with mayhem, or crime with sex. None of them is particularly memorable, but neither is the "Lineup" series, which sticks to the old-fashioned formula of mixing crime with detection. Inspector Guthrie, a grave and dedicated man, never exchanges a wisecrack or even a smile with his associate Detective Matt Grebb. If a strikingly beautiful woman happens to open the door during one of his official calls, he simply walks past her and gets down to business.

There is no ardent young woman to attend to the minor details of his job or sit up late at the office brewing him a cup of coffee. He hasn't a secretary, he hasn't a wife, he hasn't even a parking problem. He never has to circle the block or park up the street or even honk his horn while some inexpert motorist backs and edges out of his way. There is always space available in the most crowded spots and hours and he slides into it as snugly as a slug into a slot-machine. With all the realism of the San Francisco background he obviously lives in a dream world. He never makes mistakes, never suffers from frustration, and in spite of his rectitude and authority he is a pretty dull fellow.

The writers of half-hour television mysteries have, admittedly, a fairly complicated task. They must set up their story, their characters and their problems of personal and police relationships, must allow for the interviewing of witnesses, the consultation of files, the examination of finger-prints, the tracing of licenses, etc., and leave time for the commercials.

In fact the chief function of most of the current mysteries seems to be to take the guess work out of detection. What remains is the rescue of beautiful and alluring young women, a furious amount of fisticuffing, considerable police-cruising, and in the more serious crime-detection films, a depressing amount of office paper work. The authors will have to do better than this if they hope to crowd out Bart Maverick and Bat Masterson.



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Has Canada Iron Foundries common a bright future? B.A., Hamilton.

Canada Iron Foundries Limited is a strong unit with diversified operations, importantly associated with engineering installations, heavy construction and capital undertakings for industry. The company has size and depth, its current position reflecting the acquisition in 1958 of two western operations in the structural-steel business. Capital expenditures last year totalled $2.3 million and for 1959 will be approximately $2 million, largely for improving machinery-building facilities at Three Rivers.

Consolidated net earnings for 1958 amounted to $2.5 million, equal to $2.94 a share on the outstanding 763,218 shares versus $3.13 a share on 722,254 shares the previous year. The slight decline reflects reduced profit margins in structural steel and sales-agency lines. Sales for the year were a record as a result of increases in the last half, mainly in structural-steel, pressure-pipe and foundry divisions.

The order backlog carried into 1958 was higher than a year earlier.

Paying an indicated $1.25 a share per year, the common yields about 3.5%. Company's financial position is strong.

U.S. Oil Imports

What explains the indifference of the market for Canadian oil stocks to the recent freeing of U.S. import restrictions on Canadian petroleum? L.B., Montreal.

Economics is the one-word general answer to your question. But to give a more adequate answer it should be pointed out that the end of U.S. discrimination against Canadian oil by no means guarantees a market for it south of the border.

The major American oil importers can be relied on to fill their requirements from their subsidiaries in Canada as against the Middle East and other oil fields only if they can show more profits from this country's petroleum. This is not indicated. In fact, it looks as though they could do better importing from places other than Canada.

Another obstacle in the way of these importers preferring Canadian oil is prorations in this country. This means in effect an American importer owning production in Canada would have to buy oil from other producers in a field, perhaps from competitors. In other words, it can't just draw on its subsidiary reserves at will.

Producing costs in the Middle East and other areas are frequently substantially below those in Canada. Additionally, there is considerable pressure on American companies to draw as much production as possible from their concessions in foreign countries. There is no such pressure in Canada, the political climate of which has been a magnet for American capital.

One bright note in the relaxing of restrictions against Canadian oil is the possible reduction of opposition in the U.S. to natural gas from this country.

Giant Yellowknife

How do you explain the better tone of quotations for Giant Yellowknife?—L.T., Toronto.

Output and profits of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines have soared to new heights as a result of a progressive improvement latterly. This may not be so important statistically as for its indication of overcoming recovery troubles with its refractory ore as a result of installation of a new roaster. This went into operation last December and by March had pulled recovery up to 78.56%. A further slight improvement is anticipated.

Besides boosting recovery, the new roaster has permitted mill rate to come up to 1,000 tons daily versus less than 800 in the last fiscal year. Giant registered a net profit in the March quarter of $566,276, or more than for the two preceding quarters combined. Bullion output in the month of March made a new peak—at $643,677. Typifying the mine's

name is the proportions of grade to the mill—0.80 oz. gold per ton.

The mine is also living up to its name in its ranking position in Canadian gold mines; it stands fifth. And in the extent of its ore reserves, and the promise of its property. Latest figure on ore reserves is 2,850,000 tons of 0.80 oz. grade. Even if it chews up reserves at the rate of 1,000 tons a day, or say 350,000 tons a year, it is obvious that Giant is well placed for reserves by comparison with most mines—gold or otherwise. Additionally there are the short-term possibilities inherent in the current shaft deepening, not to mention the longer-term chances of a property which has already distinguished itself by the extreme liveliness of its ore disclosures.

The company is sinking its main production shaft for three more levels, or to 2,000 feet, and has now penetrated below 1800. It will then fan out with drives onto the three new horizons into the important ASD zone. This could make news when reached in several months.

Hudson Bay—Noranda

Some years ago, the shareholder of Hudson Bay could switch out of it on an even basis into Noranda, both then selling in the low forties. Noranda has since been split two for one and is selling to-day in the fifties as is Hudson Bay. What's wrong with a switch out of Noranda into Hudson Bay? S.M., Ottawa.

What you are really seeking is a double-barrelled recommendation — one to sell Noranda, the other to buy Hudson Bay. Both are strongly based units in Canada's metal-making industry, dependent on the course of metal prices. Hudson Bay is copper-zinc; Noranda is copper - gold - manufacturing. Both have strong ore reserve positions, big mining and metal plants and a strong position in metal markets.

You are probably aware that United States quotas on lead and zinc and duties on copper imports have cast some shadow over the mining and metal industries of this country. But notwithstanding this, shares in either company would comprise a desirable vehicle for the funds of the business man or other investor who can take a calculated risk.

One feature of your question deserves comment. Apparently you are thinking in terms of share valuations, and this can be misleading since it overlooks the real criterion of relative market capitalizations. Hudson Bay has outstanding 2.8 million shares and at a price of $56 has a market capitalization or valuation of about $156 million whereas Noranda with 4.5 million shares has a valuation of more than $235 million.

The task of comparing valuations is complicated by Noranda's debt position

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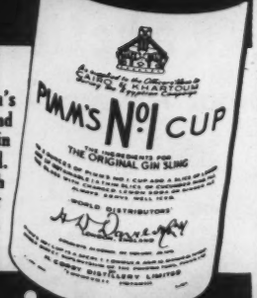

PIMM'S NO. 1 CUP (GIN BASE)
NO. 5 CUP (RYE BASE)

on the one hand and its position as a creditor of associated companies on the other, plus its interests in gold mines and manufacturing companies. A share-for-share-switch might occasionally be made by the boardroom punter but is to be approached slowly by the long-term investor, in whose interests these columns are conducted.

Interprovincial Steel

How does the new issue of Interprovincial Steel Corp. convertible debentures look? —A.B., Winnipeg.

Interprovincial convertible debentures are based on a new 100,000-ton steel mill, using scrap metal, and serving a widening Prairie market for skelp, plate and structurals.

Capacity of skelp, the type of steel used for welded pipe, will comprise 80,000 tons a year. The remaining 20,000 tons capacity will be split between plate and structurals. Pipe mills in Regina, Edmonton and Port Moody have capacities of 60,000, 150,000 and 60,000 tons of pipe a year respectively. At present there is no skelp production in Western Canada. The Regina mill (Prairie Pipe, the position and outlook of which was reviewed recently in these columns) has undertaken to buy all its skelp requirements from Interprovincial for 15 years from the latter's entry into production. This is expected early in 1960. The plant is now under construction.

The economic possibilities of the Interprovincial enterprise may be indicated by the Saskatchewan government's guarantee of the principal and interest of $10 million of the mill's bonds, dependent on the company raising $5.3 million through sale of debentures and common stock. The 6% convertible debentures were issued in the sum of $1,500,000 and are convertible into common stock at from 6.50 to $10 a share from Dec. 1, 1961, to Nov. 30, 1974.

Beacon

There is a low-priced unlisted mine called Beacon which I thought might be a good long-shot bet on the chance of the price of gold improving. Do you agree?—H.F., Lethbridge.

While these columns cannot agree that there is a "chance of the price of gold improving" in the foreseeable future, Beacon would appear to have attractions in such an event.

Beacon was a well-sponsored exploration project in the Louvicourt gold territory in Quebec but has been inactive for several years. The company opened three levels via a 400 foot shaft sunk following interesting but erratic surface-drilling results. Underground work was disappoint-

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ing but there is a good chance that the property would receive fresh work when and if the price of gold improves.

H.G. Young Mines

What would you think of a flier in H. G. Young Mines, especially in view of them running into a gold-bearing material in the sinking of their shaft?—B.M., Kingston.

So far there is no indication that H. G. Young's encountering of gold-bearing material in the shaft is important. The property is still to be regarded mainly for its excellent locational possibilities and the inclusive nature of the test which it is about to receive. If it lives up to its promise, the stock might turn out to be cheap at recent levels.

The company has been financing through the issuance of stock at 50 cents a share—the wholesale price, as it were—whereas the retail price is substantially higher than this. Your opinion as to the differential warranted between the wholesale and the retail price may be as good as any one's.

Young adjoins the important Campbell Red Lake Mines and has recently acquired the single claim of New Campbell Island Mines, which appears to be in line with the projected strike of the main ore zone on the Young property. Young is nearing its objective of a depth of 850 feet for its shaft but the thinking of management is to carry it deeper since the camp's experience is that showings improve with depth.

In Brief

What's the outlook for Ventures? B.J., Quebec.

Dominated by its large holding of Falconbridge Nickel.

Do you recommend Nipissing Mines? K.S., Victoria.

No; insufficiently concentrated in one mineral, or in Canada.

What's the significance of Cons. Smelters iron-steel venture? C.H., Kingston.

Will utilize reserves of iron-bearing tailings at Kimberley but hardly large enough to affect fortunes decisively. Company outlook dominated by lead-zinc.

Anything new at Nickel Mining & Smelting? J.T., Guelph.

Nothing more than the change in management control.

Why is Forty-Four Mines boosting its capitalization? M.H., Saskatoon.

To enable financing a new depth test.

Has production recovered at Gaspe Copper? B.B., Vancouver.

Yes, electric power supply restored.

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending July 14, 1959, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference Shares, Cumulative Redeemable Series "B" — 40 cents per share

The dividend will be payable July 15, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 17th day of June, 1959. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 14, 1959.

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Dividend No. 290

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of forty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1959, payable at the Bank and its branches on August 1, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1959.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of June 30, 1959, bears to the subscription price of $32.

By Order of the Board
J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager

Toronto, May 22, 1959

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Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Old Age Security

THE OLD AGE security tax has been increased from 2% to 3%. In the case of individuals, only 50% of the increase will apply to 1959. This will allow time for the printing and distribution of new tax deduction tables, which will come into effect on July 1, 1959. For individuals, the tax is applicable only to the first $3,000 of taxable income, so that the maximum tax will be increased from $60 to $75 for 1959, and to $90 in 1960 and subsequent years. Many persons may not have been aware that they were in fact paying this tax, because it is combined with the general income tax rate on the tables distributed with the blank income tax forms. Thus the reduction of $30 granted to most taxpayers for 1958, will be fully re-instated for 1960.

For corporations, the increased old age security tax will apply for the full 1959 calendar year. There is no ceiling on this tax for corporations, so that the additional tax will be 1% of the entire taxable income.

The old age security tax on sales is now 3%, so that with the regular sales tax of 8%, the combined tax is now 11% instead of 10%. This is another tax that the consumer may not be aware of, because it is a hidden tax levied on sales made by the manufacturers in most cases, and passed on to the consumer.

Income Taxes Up

Individual income taxes have been increased by one percentage point for taxable income in excess of $3,000 for 1959 and two percentage points for 1960 and subsequent years. Thus an individual with a taxable income of $5,000, that is after the deduction of all exemptions and allowances, will pay $70 more tax for 1960 than he will for 1958. That is 1% on $3,000 and 2% on $2,000. The top income tax bracket will now be 80% instead of 78%. This applied to taxable income in excess of $400,000. No change has been made in the 4% surtax on investment income, which is in addition to the normal tax which may be payable.

Corporation taxes in excess of $25,000 will be increased from 45% to 47%. With the old age security tax, this brings the total tax on corporations to 21% on the first $25,000 of taxable income, and 50% on the remainder. Where corporate income is earned is Ontario, the combined federal and provincial tax will be two percentage points higher, so that the corporations will be paying a tax of 52% on income in excess of $25,000. This is the highest peacetime tax rate on corporations.

Medical Expenses

In the past, medical expenses paid by an insurer under a prepaid medical scheme were deductible. It is now provided that where medical expenses are paid with the assistance of the Government of Canada under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, such expenses will not be allowed as a deduction for income tax purposes. While this resolution may have some merit where such expenses are paid by the government out of general revenue, it would certainly appear to be unfair in those cases where the premiums are paid by the individuals concerned.

For example, up until this year, residents of Ontario, who participated in a group prepaid medical expense plan such as Blue Cross, could claim a deduction for medical expenses paid under the plan. Now that the plan is sponsored by the Federal and Provincial governments in Ontario, the individual is still required to pay the premium, which is only slightly less than it was before government participation, and the price that he is paying for this slight reduction in premium is that he will no longer be permitted to claim medical expenses paid under such a scheme.

It is to be hoped that representation will be made to have some changes made in this provision. Either the actual expense should be allowed where the individual pays the premiums, or the premiums should be allowed as a deduction. The list of items which may be included as medical expenses has been extended to include a few more technical items, so that practically all bonafide expenses will now be allowed.

Pension Plans

Prior to 1959, where a person received an amount out of a pension fund on retirement or on leaving his employment, or where the fund was wound up, he was required to include such payments in his income for tax purposes. It is now provided that such amounts need not be included if they are paid into another registered pension fund or a registered retirement savings plan. This will benefit persons changing employment, or becoming self-employed.

Payments made by an employer to the widow or dependent children of a de-

ceased employee were formerly exempt in the hands of the recipient up to an amount equal to 90 days' pay of the employee. Such payments will now be exempt up to an amount equal to 12 months pay, subject to a maximum exemption of $10,000.

Ordinarily, payments made by an employer under a group life insurance plan are not required to be included in the income of the employee. It is now provided that where the insurance coverage paid for by the employer exceeds $25,000, the individual concerned will be required to bring into the income, the amount of the premium applicable to such expenses.

Extended Appeal

The time limit for filing a notice of objection has been increased from 60 days to 90 days. This is a welcome amendment. Quite often in the past, a taxpayer would receive a notice of assessment which he felt was not correct. In many cases, representation would be made to the Department without formally filing a notice of objection.

Sometimes, the taxpayer would be successful and at other times he might not be, but by the time it became apparent, it was too late to file a formal notice of objection. More time will now be available to discuss the assessment with the Department, and the need for filing notices of objection may be eliminated in many cases, because previously such notices had been filed in order to avoid running past the 60 day time limit.

Foreign Corporations

It will no longer be possible for corporations to qualify as foreign business corporations, unless they were so qualified for 1958. A foreign business corporation is one which had its head office in Canada, but which carried on all of its business operations outside of Canada. Such corporations were permitted to pay an annual fee of $100 and paid no income tax. Although new corporations will fail to qualify as foreign business corporations, and will be required to pay taxes in Canada, they will be entitled to a deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid.

Where a corporation carried on its operations in a foreign country with little or no income tax, or where favourable tax concessions could be obtained, the new provision could be serious. It could be discriminatory in that two corporations could be identical in both capital structure and in operations. One would be exempt because it qualified in 1958, and the other would be subject to full taxation.

In addition to the above, the amending bill will undoubtedly contain a great many more provisions. These are generally of a technical nature, but nevertheless some will be of far reaching importance. Such amendments that may be of general interest will be discussed when enacted.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

gazing at the famous ceiling, searching for the hundreds of wonderful details, the smallness recedes and the power of the art is felt.

In rooms and hallways off the hall to the Sistine Chapel are fine art exhibits, so the person who has gone to Italy to see art treasures should plan to spend a day or two here. But he should also make sure that his itinerary includes Florence, where he will want to have at least two days and will be fortunate if he can spend a week or so. Florence is about 150 miles north of Rome and is easily reached by bus, train, or plane. The city offers two of the most important museums of Renaissance art in the world — the Palazzo Uffizi and the Palazzo Pitti.

Just as you can't hope to see all the ancient ruins by visiting Rome, all the religious shrines by going to the Vatican, or all the art treasures by stopping in Florence, you cannot absorb the country's musical heritage by one trip to La Scala in Milan. Yet if music is a dominating force in your life, you certainly will want to hear at least one opera at this famous house.

None of the prices are high, and some of them are amazingly cheap, to the point that (if you are a man) you can enjoy the gay atmosphere of the top gallery (standing room) for less than fifty cents. Unlike standing room that you may have encountered if you've gone to the theatre in New York, an unlimited number of tickets are sold, so do not wait till the last minute to go at the cheapest price.

It will be a shame, though, if all of your time in Italy is spent indoors. If you are a walker, the winding lanes through Venice are fascinating, but there are always the excursion boats, the regular canal ferries, and the gondolas. In a gondola you can explore every little canal as well as the main ones. On a limited budget you will probably find the ferries on the major canals more satisfactory, and they take you past many of the city's most impressive landmarks. Their stops are almost always beside one of the main tourist attractions.

For the traveller who likes planned trips with a guide who can explain everything (don't be too optimistic on this score) there are tours of all the most popular and biggest cities. Especially to be considered, even if you ordinarily avoid guided tours, are the ones to Capri and along the Amalfi Drive, both starting from Naples. Capri includes the Blue Grotto, magnificent gardens and villas, and the village of Anacapri. Be sure, if possible, that your tour will be able to

enter the Blue Grotto, for in stormy weather and at some other times tours are unable to get in.

The Amalfi Drive tour also includes a visit to Pompeii, certainly worth seeing, and Sorrento. It also manages to work in stops at a number of shops, where it is hoped you will buy souvenirs, but that is entirely up to you. In fact, if you are a sound judge of cloth or ceramics, you can find some good buys.

More and more tourists are finding the far side of Italy to be a region of superb beaches, wonderful sunshine, and fine cooking. Rimini has grown rapidly in popularity during the last few years, and Bari, once just a port from which tourists sailed to Greece, now is getting more attention in its own right.

Although Italy no longer ranks as one of the least expensive countries of Europe, it can be visited by the traveller with a modest budget. Hotels, especially those in Rome along the famous Via Veneto, may be $20 a day or more, including meals, service, and taxes, but rates in the better establishments are more likely to range from $7 to $15. From the end of October to the first of March is "off-season," though Italy has a climate that is pleasant most of the year, and during the off-season period rates are 10 to 25 per cent lower. Even $3 a day will provide one with a room and three meals in some of the *pensioni*.

Carry mostly light-weight clothing if your trip falls between April and November, but the winter months and the first months of spring can be rather cool. Freezing temperatures are rare, however, so don't weigh yourself down even in January with heavy overcoats, bulky sweaters, or long underwear. A fur cape, though, will be desirable, for comfort and for fashion. The colder months are also the wetter ones, while July and August may have almost no rain at all.

In Rome, especially, you will want to dress well—take an evening gown if you plan to take in the elegant night spots—and even on the hottest days men go about the streets in suit coats and ties. Other centres may be less dressy than Rome, but no matter where you go you will want more than just sport clothes. You can buy fashionable clothes for any sort of occasion once you are there, of course, but it is well to know fabrics.

If overweight is a problem, you may be afraid that Italy will offer you nothing but fattening dishes, but have no qualms. You won't be able to stay at the inexpensive *pensioni* and eat all the spaghetti and such that they serve, naturally, but at nice restaurants and hotels everywhere you can stay on your diet as well as you can in Ottawa or Vancouver. Nor should sharp spices worry you, for the Italians can prepare excellent meals without resorting to quantities of garlic, pepper, and the like.

IF YOU HAVE A TASTE FOR GREAT SCOTCH IT'S WHITE HORSE OF COURSE!

9001

Changing Mood

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

and Taiwan. But now the whole upper echelon will probably participate more directly with names such as Murphy, Henderson, Merchant, Dillon, Becker and others emerging to the front pages from the back rooms.

Herter himself is hugely popular in Congress, having been a successful Congressman from Massachusetts and, of course, a former governor. His House Foreign Affairs sub-committee which toured Europe to study Marshall Plan needs made an invaluable contribution to the acceptance of that plan by an originally skeptical Congress. Finally, he is a person of charm, culture and very considerable flexibility; whether he has Dulles' towering self-assurance and the strength that flowed from it, is quite another matter. Negotiating with the Soviets often requires more stamina than brains and it is here that the test for Herter may be decisive.

For Canada the change from Dulles to Herter may have two or three rather interesting if not fundamental consequences. As a New Englander, Herter probably has a better "feel" for certain aspects of the Canadian scene than Dulles may have had. More important, it is likely that he will be "accessible" in the diplomatic sense to a degree that Dulles in his more dogmatic periods was not—not even to someone as persuasive and as *persona grata* as Mr. Pearson.

I venture to predict that this accessibility plus the increasing influence of the younger men may improve the quality of the reception accorded to the Canadian voice — particularly on larger NATO and UN matters. On purely Canadian-U.S. relations, however, Mr. Herter's assumption of office is likely to render few changes. The re-examination of our relations is now well under way and the issues are increasingly understood. U.S. executive sympathy and knowledge must be supplemented by Congressional awareness and the program now undertaken by the creation of the Joint Congressional-Parliamentary committee will take some years before the results seep down to the levels that now prompt irritations.

The immediate task facing Herter was, and is, the Geneva conference. It is not without importance that Herter went there within that period when Mr. Dulles' own reputation for rigidity had begun to change. For it was Dulles who last January suggested that free elections may not be the only route toward the unification of the two Germanies. Indeed, Adenauer had seemed recently to replace Dulles as the stubborn advocate of the standard claims for reunification, free elections and the right of Germany to remain in NATO and receive atomic weapons from the United States.

Herter, therefore, inherits a position of considerable manoeuverability compared with that of a year or two ago when stands were taken on the Potomac suggesting that rigidity had replaced realism, if realism means a recognition of the "possible" and of *de facto* situations.

This is no place to forecast how far the changing mood in Washington resulting from Herter's appointment will affect the Geneva talks. But it is surely not too sanguine to suggest that the variety of possible formulas now being put forward, including degrees of thinning out of forces; a four-power guarantee of Berlin's future; greater administrative, economic and cultural contacts between the two Germanies anticipating efforts some day toward re-unification; the role of a UN "presence" in the management of the access routes to West Berlin — that all of these are counters on the green table to be played by a new hand, with a softer voice, but probably no less determination than that shown formerly by Dulles himself.

Nova Scotia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

will never get anything but laboring jobs anyway."

However, the miracle was accomplished, and a three-storey brick school was built at New Road Settlement. More important still, a home was built, with the aid of funds donated by the I.O.D.E., to accommodate the teachers and it began to be possible to keep a full teaching staff in the community. Both the school and teachers put in a long day, with the regular classes for the children in the daytime and evening literacy classes for their parents.

"The average parent of the 200 children in the school," says Mr. Jones, "has the equivalent of a Grade Four education. The father is usually an unskilled laborer, earning reasonably good money when he is working but subject to periodic spells of unemployment. The mother usually was a domestic servant in Halifax or Dartmouth before she married, and frequently goes back to day-cleaning to help out the family finances. But they are being convinced of the value of education and we see less and less of the parental attitude that the child should leave school as soon as possible in order to help pay his way."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

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Having worked in branches of "The Bank" across Canada, "Mike" has a thorough knowledge of both Canadian and overseas markets which enables him to give sound, practical advice to firms planning to establish in Canada and to customers of "The Bank" doing business in Europe. Courteous and keen of judgment, O. V. Michael is typical of the friendly, efficient people you'll find at any branch of The Toronto-Dominion Bank. Drop in soon and see why . . .

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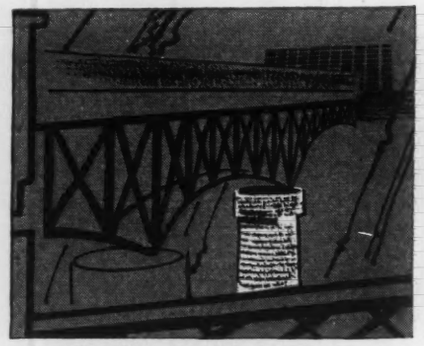


How to Build a Bridge on Loose Rock

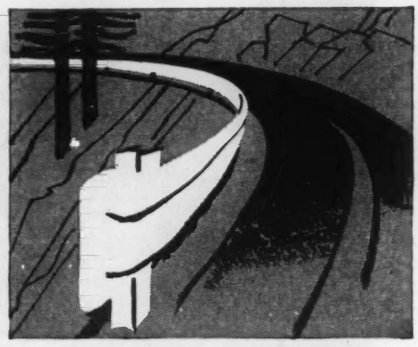
The Trans-Canada Highway Engineers had a problem. For thousands of years, the Kicking Horse River had been cutting its way through the rock, leaving steep, shifting banks over the loose, unstable river bed. Building a bridge here would be no picnic . . . but it had to be done.

Armco engineers had often exchanged ideas with the bridge builders on foundation problems. So, the two engineering groups got together. Once again, a practical, economical solution was found in Armco products.

First, build steel caissons on the job from Armco Liner Plate. Sink them in the shifting bedrock and fill with concrete for solid foundation piers. Next, shore up the steep banks with Armco Bin-type Retaining Wall for complete protection against slippage.

The Yoho Bridge project was completed on schedule.

It proved two things: the quality and superior adaptability of Armco Construction Products . . . and the ability of the Armco Engineers to go into the field and *create* a practical solution to an unusual problem.



How to Cut Highway Fatalities 100%

The Soulanges Canal parallels the highway west of Montreal. It's a pleasant, peaceful drive . . . *nowadays!* Not so between 1924 and 1951. In those 24 years, 72 accidents were reported along this stretch of road . . . 39 ending in drowning of one or more persons.

The Highway Engineers needed something more than wood railings and wire to protect the motorists. They chose Armco FLEX-BEAM® Guardrail as the only product with the superior design qualities they needed. Since FLEX-BEAM Guardrail is *flexible*, it deflects out-of-control vehicles parallel to the rail . . . in other words . . . back on to the road. It does not "pocket" to cause bone-shattering, high impact stops. Deep corrugations reflect light from all angles for high visibility night or day . . . in rain or fog.

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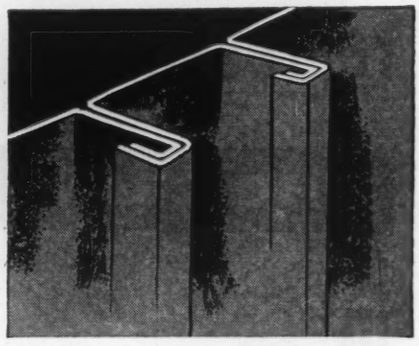

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Much of the success of the Armco Building System stems from the exclusive STEELOX® Panel. A sheet of 22-gauge steel has little beam or column strength, but formed into a STEELOX Panel, it becomes a column capable of carrying over 1000 pounds and a beam that can support several hundred. The secret is in the STEELOX Joint . . . the remarkable design feature that *interlocks* the panels for a weather-tight seal. Each pair of panels is assembled with only four bolts . . . no projecting bolt heads to mar the exterior surface and create corrosion pockets.

The proof that the Armco Engineers did their job well, is in the wide acceptance of Armco Steel Buildings by industry, government and commerce.

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9002

Nova Scotia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40

For the first time in many years, New Road children are staying in school until Grades VII and VIII, and some are even making the daily trip into Dartmouth to attend High School. This holds out the possibility that before long there will, for the first time, be an adequate supply of Negro teachers to staff the schools in the Negro communities throughout Nova Scotia. This is only one of the ways in which the New Road Settlement is pointing the way to other Negro communities in the province. Progress, on the whole, has been slight. The Negro villages are still accessible only at the end of miles of dirt or gravel roads, the houses are usually even more deplorable than the Negro tenements in the cities, and the land is as unproductive as ever, but public health nurses call regularly, Family Allowances make the economic facts a little easier to face, and there is a discernible feeling of hope and optimism.

"What might turn out to be the most lasting influence of the work at New Road," says Mr. Oliver, "is the proof it gives that when we make some efforts to improve ourselves, helping hands are stretched out by others. And the growing number of educated young coloured people working as teachers, nurses, surveyors and civil servants of various kinds has convinced most Negroes that education pays, even though it still takes more than average will and character for a Negro to step outside the patterns which have been accepted on all sides for generations."

This is a basic problem in social relations which can be solved only by a long and slow process of education among people on both sides of the race barrier.

"We have to convince people," says Mr. Oliver, "that this is not just a Negro problem but a problem for everyone. No city can call itself truly healthy where there is overcrowding and poverty. And wherever a mind is left undeveloped or a talent unexploited, the whole community is the poorer."

The Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Colored People works in cooperation with the similar Association in the United States, exchanging ideas, trained people, and helping each other in various ways.

"Our American brothers," says Mr. Oliver, "cannot understand our attitude. They say we should be more aggressive, assert our rights, demand recognition. They do not appreciate our British way of exerting pressure quietly, of making progress slowly but in such a way as not to arouse antagonism. We believe the time is just about ripe for a gesture symbolizing the essential brotherhood of all men. When the hand of brotherhood is stretched out to us we want it to be a friendly hand, given willingly in recognition of the basic doctrines that underlie our Christian philosophy and our democratic way of life, rather than a reluctant gesture made as the result of pressure or a too harsh insistence on our rights. There will never be a Dresden affair, or a Little Rock, in Nova Scotia."

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Congress

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Ogden Reid, the appointee in question, is a stripling of thirty-three.

It is disturbing, to put it mildly, that the leadership of the major power in the free world should be in the hands of men of declining powers who make a fetish of age as a qualification for office, that these dotards should be operating an archaic machine designed to favor checks and delays in executive procedure, and that the most vocal leader of the majority party should be a practitioner of those parliamentary arts which made Sir Robert Walpole's name a byword in the days of Queen Anne.

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Point of View

What Has Happened To the Sermon?

"WHAT HAS HAPPENED to the sermon?" That question was asked in the May 9 issue of this magazine in an editorial comment on the excessive institutionalization which is part of the apparent "success" of the Churches in our day. Another question follows it: "Is preaching such a lost art that the central core of Christian doctrine does not communicate itself to these large congregations?" And the note concludes with a warning to the clergy that "they must not complain too loudly of the congregation" and an admonition that "they must look to the mote in the church's eye, for in the bright light of public co-operation and enthusiastic social acceptance it appears to be squinting badly."

As a minister, with a week-by-week preaching task, this makes me very uneasy. And my uneasiness comes not from feeling that the remarks are unfair but from a suspicion that they are, by and large, quite to the point.

In spite of an appreciable number of instances to the contrary, ours is not an age of outstandingly effective preaching. Preaching is in danger of becoming a "lost art". With respect to its proclamation of the Gospel to the world the Church does appear to be squinting rather badly in the glare of public acceptance. Daniel Jenkins, a perceptive British theologian with first-hand knowledge of churches on both sides of the Atlantic, in a recent book said: "The trivialization of preaching is one of the chief sources of weakness in the Church". It is difficult for anyone who knows the modern Church to gainsay all this.

As the comment in this magazine suggests, we who preach do have much to answer for. Often we make the Gospel sound almost unbearably dull and inconsequential, or offer as a substitute for it a few bright comments on current problems or a bit of what is merely a "cauld clatter o' morality". Some of our pulpit ineffectiveness comes from sheer incompetence; some from laziness; some from a fear of what we deem to be public opinion, a fear that makes us timid and hesitant; some from a feeling that preaching really isn't very important anyway — but I suggest that one of the main causes of weakness in the pulpit today is that many of us preachers are too busy to prepare ourselves for our holy task.

Effective preaching requires great devotion and great effort. But nowadays, after a minister has met a decent number of the demands that are made on him and taken some interest in all the things that people insist he take an interest in, he has neither the time nor the energy for those disciplines of spirit and mind which underlie authentic Christian preaching. A debilitating busy-ness, busy-ness mostly over secondary matters, is the most insidious occupational ailment of the clergy today. (This, I take it, is the point of the comment in this magazine.)

Capt. Davidson is the Protestant chaplain to the military station at Fort Churchill, Manitoba.

I agree that the clergy "must not complain too loudly of the congregation". But I think that in the present circumstances we do have a right to complain a little. You who sit in the pews have something to answer for, too. You have to accept some of the responsibility for the frantic busy-ness of your minister. And you have to accept some of the responsibility for the quality and tenor of his sermons.

You have a great deal to do with your minister's sermons. You have all sorts of ways, subtle and not-so-subtle, of putting pressure on him and keeping him in line. You do insist on being coddled a bit. You seem to prefer the "tranquilizer" type of sermon. You don't care for it at all when your preacher disturbs your delicate conscience or ruffles your tender feelings or prods your prejudices—and you do have ways of letting him know that you don't care for it. You generally find dainty little sugar-cookie sermons much more palatable than the rough bread of the Gospel. And when you are given some of the rough bread either you snarl that the preacher is not sticking to the simple Gospel or you react like the earnest church-goer described by Bernard Shaw who "prefers a savage preacher because he thinks a few home truths will do his neighbors no harm".

Today many of you, and some of your ministers too, seem reluctant to face the fact that some of the principles and implications of "the central core of Christian doctrine" do not accord with some of the ideas and ideals of the fashionable world. Both ministers and laymen tend to accept the principle that the customer is always right, even when he is rarely a customer; and they often forget that true preaching has a directness and a demandingness that aren't always pleasing to the "customer" and aren't expected to be.

But the sermon can be rehabilitated. For this to be done we ministers will have to give aggressive leadership. We will need to be more careful of our time and energies. We must have the commonsense and the courage to say "No!" to many of the secondary matters that are thrust at us. We must refuse to be intimidated by shallow public opinion. We must not let ourselves be hectored and hustled by every self-appointed expert on what the minister's job is and what the minister should do in the community. We must stop fretting about what the casual customers may think. And we must be more diligent in those disciplines of spirit and mind that are necessary to effective preaching. Yes, we who preach will have to get ourselves sorted out if the sermon is to be rehabilitated.

But you in the pew also have an important part to play in this. You must recognize that the minister has been ordained to the ministry of the Word and Sacraments and of the spiritual care of the people, and cease assuming, as many of you do, that he is a community welfare-and-recreation odd-job man who does a little innocent religious work on the side. And you must acknowledge that if the preacher is doing his job he may sometimes have to offend your self-regarding sensitivities and jostle your complacency and emotional cosiness a bit.

J. A. DAVIDSON

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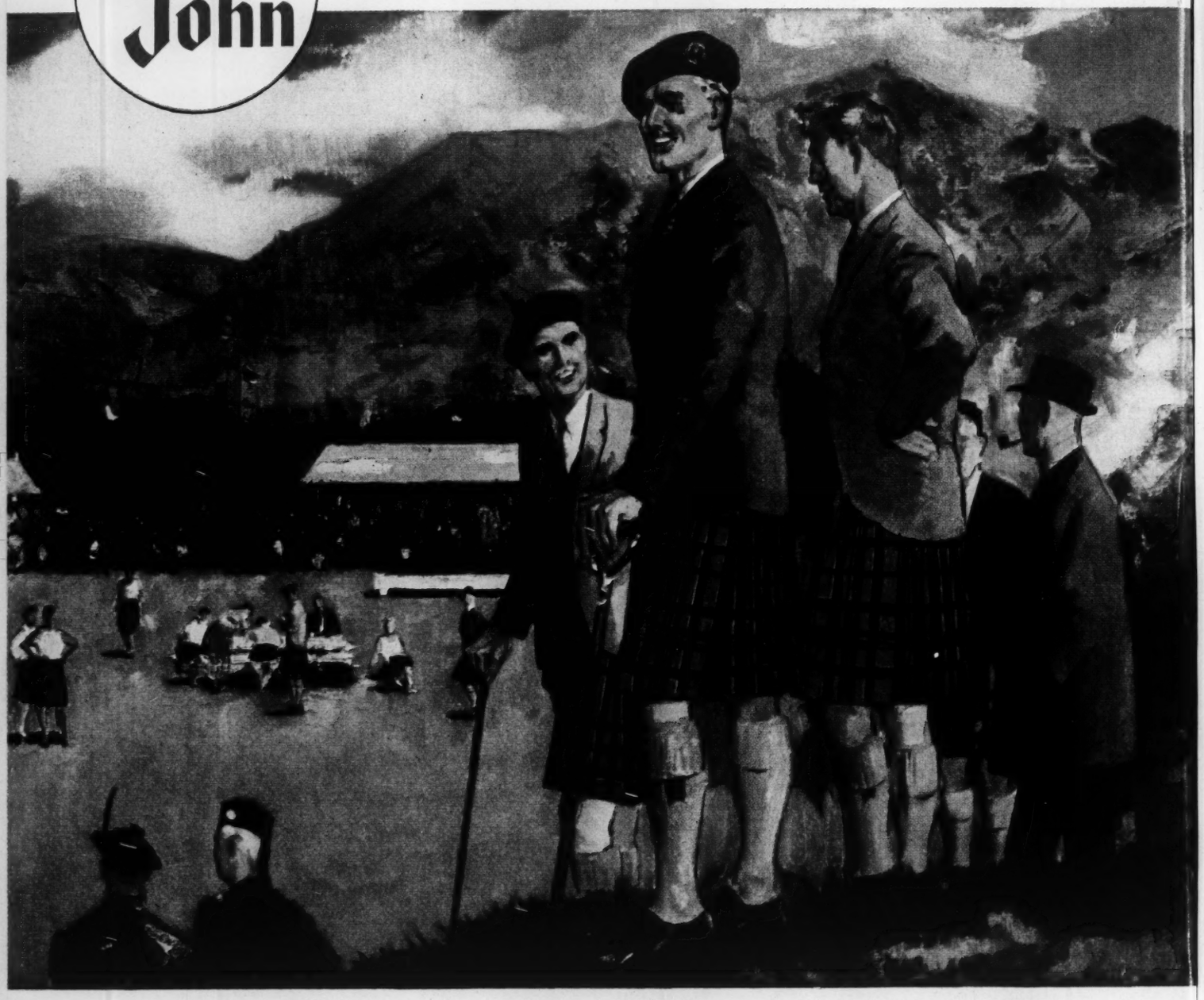

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